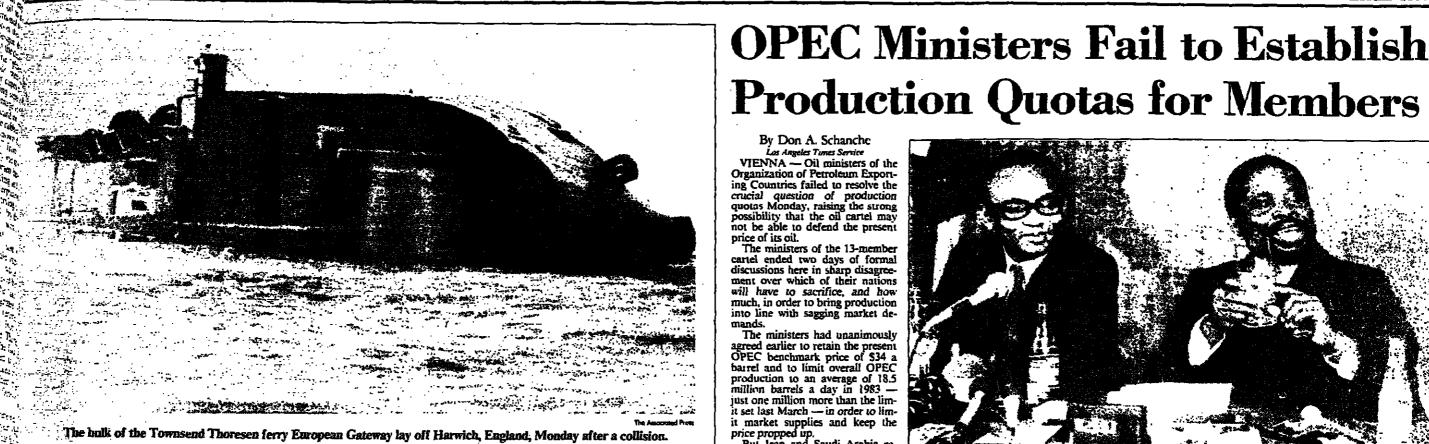
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# Collision of Ferries Off England Kills 5

HARWICH, England — Two ferryboats collided late Sunday night off the southeastern coast of England, killing at least five persons and spilling dozens of passengers into icy seas, the British Coast Guard said.

The European Gateway, bound for Rotterdam, capsized 29 minutes after a 200-foot (60-meter) gash was ripped in its side in the collision with the Speedlink Vanguard train ferry, bound from Belgium, shortly before midnight.

Helicopters and rescue boats rushed to the scene two miles from

the Harwich harbor and pulled 64 survivors from the North Sea. The victims and survivors were all from the European Gateway, which was carrying 70 persons and 48 trucks.

Officials said five persons aboard the capsized ferry had drowned and that an air and sea search was continuing Monday

for a sixth person who was presumed to have drowned.

There were problems with the European Gateway's lifeboats.

"We got the boats over the side, but they were shackled by a piece of wire at the top," said Stewart Bell, a truck driver on board the

ferry. "There was no way you could undo them

"People were jumping into the lifeboats," Mr. Bell said, "and then as the ship started to come over, the water was banging the boats against the ship and they just smashed up."

"It wasn't possible to get into the lifeboats," said another passaget, loop loses of the Netherlands, "They seemed to be stuck and soon the ship was leaning too far. I ran to my cabin for a life-

jacket, but there wasn't one there." A spokesman for the Townsend Thoreson shipping line, owner

Although badly damaged, the Sealink line's Speedlink Van-guard helped with initial rescue efforts and then limped into port and berthed safely, officials said. The port area at Harwich, 60 miles (96 kilometers) northeast of

London, was sealed off to facilitate the transfer of survivors

Ferries in the English Channel had been halted most of Sunday by gale force winds.



A survivor of the ferry collision being brought ashore Monday from a rescue vessel at the Felixstowe, England, dock.

#### **Production Quotas for Members** By Don A. Schanche Los Angeles Tunes Service VIENNA — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Export-

ing Countries failed to resolve the crucial question of production quotas Monday, raising the strong possibility that the oil cartel may not be able to defend the present price of its oil.

cartel ended two days of formal discussions here in sharp disagreewill have to sacrifice, and how much, in order to bring production into line with sagging market de-

The ministers had unanimously agreed earlier to retain the present OPEC benchmark price of \$34 barrel and to limit overall OPEC production to an average of 18.5 million barrels a day in 1983 just one million more than the limit set last March — in order to lim-it market supplies and keep the price propped up.

But Iran and Saudi Arabia re-

mained at loggerheads over who should suffer and who should gain under the new ceiling, with neither willing to accept the quotas pro-

posed by the other.

Rather than continue the seemingly irresolvable dispute over allo-cation of individual quotas within the new overall limit, the OPEC conference adjourned and left the problem to be tackled at an unspecified time by "consultations among the respective govern-ments," according to a final communiqué

Thus the conference, which was called to restore discipline in the badly split ranks of the cartel, ended about where it began with no definite framework for upholding the \$34 price structure.

The price structure will arrange itself." said Delkachem Nabi, Algeria's oil minister. "Everybody



Marc Nan Nguema of Gabon, the OPEC secretary-general, making a point at a news conference Monday in Vienna. At left is Mallam Yahaya Dikko of Nigeria, the OPEC conference president.

will be free to fix his own produc-minister, said that his nation tion according to his own criteria. An American expert for a multinational oil company, who asked not to be identified, said the failure to agree on production quotas at Vienna means oil prices "probably will continue a slow but steady

drift downward. A previous OPEC effort to allocate production quotas among its members last March collapsed in July when Iran, Libya and some other nations overshot their quotas and undercut the benchmark price. Mohammed Gharazi, Iran's oil

would continue producing at its present level of 3.2 million barrels daily, up from the 1.2-million-barrel quota allocated last March, and that pricing policies would remain

According to a conference source, it was Iran's insistence on raising its quota above three million barrels and cutting Saudi pro-duction below five million that threw the OPEC meeting into

Mr. Gharazi dismissed as "emo-

ty threats" the preconference hints by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, that Saudi Arabia might cut prices in order to punish Iran and others who broke ranks with the old quota system.

Sheikh Yamani did not mention price cutting at the conference and appeared to be less perturbed by the outcome of the meeting than some of the other ministers. Noting that the atmosphere of the talks was less heated and unfriendly than he had expected, he said that "we all agreed to preserve the price structure in OPEC."

# India Weighed Attack On Pakistan N-Plant, U.S. Sources Contend

By Milton R. Benjamin Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - India's military leaders have prepared a contingency plan for a pre-emptive strike against Pakistani nuclear facilities and proposed such an attack to Prime Minister Indira Gan-dhi earlier this year, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

Mrs. Gandhi decided against carrying out an attack when she heard the proposal nine months ago, the sources said, but did not foreclose the option of striking if Pakistan appeared on the verge of acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

The level of Indian concern about Pakistan's activities has risen sharply in the last few weeks

to the sources. ernment Monday called the asser-tions "absolute rubbish." The Ministry of External Relations, in ent, said: "The story is a figment of someone's imagination. The report is totally false and unfounded. On the contrary, we are

between India and Pakistan." While the U.S. sources said no plutonium has been reprocessed at the so-called New Labs plant, built next to the Pakistan Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology, Pakistan appears able to begin op-erating the facility at any time.

and apparently is linked to completion of a clandestine plutonium reprocessing facility on the outskirts of Islamabad, according In New Delhi, the Indian gov-

engaged in a very serious exercise of bringing about a rapprochement

The Indian and U.S. govern-ments are concerned that Pakistan

cess spent fuel diverted from the Kanupp atomic power station out-side Karachi. The International Atomic Energy Agency has been unable for 21 months to keep track of the amount of plutonium produced there because Pakistan is no longer totally dependent on verifiable quantities of imported fuel for

has been operating the Kanupp station during that time at a reduced power level and could have produced 10 to 20 kilograms of weapons-grade plutonium. material for one to three Hiroshi ma-sized weapons.

American sources said Pakistan

The Indian contingency plan, according to sources, called for an air strike at the reprocessing plant and at a uranium enrichment plant being built nearby in the village of Kahuta.

The enrichment plant, on which Pakistan began working clandes-tinely in the mid-1970s, represents a longer-range threat because intelligence experts say it is unlikely that the facility can produce weapons-grade uranium until at least the mid-1980s.

But unlike the reprocessing option, which under present circumstances probably could not pro-vide Pakistan with material for more than two nuclear bombs, the completed enrichment plant could produce a continuing supply of highly enriched uranium suitable for atomic weapons.

A major consideration in Mrs.

Gandhi's decision to defer a strike. sources said, was concern that In-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, left, at a Moscow news conference Monday with Leonid Zamyatin, a Soviet spokesman.

# Soviet Troops to Stay, **Afghan Leader Asserts**

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Babrak
Karmal of Afghanistan reaffirmed Monday that Soviet troops would not be withdrawn from his country until Moslem rebel forces had been completely defeated.

Mr. Karmal, in Moscow for celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, ruled out any compromises with the rebels, whom he described as "gangsters and murderers" Speaking at a press conference,

he produced no evidence of any change in the Kremlin's terms for a pullout of its estimated 105,000 troops from Afghanistan.
Since the death of President

Leonid I. Brezhnev there has been speculation that Moscow may be ghanistan and possibly considering replacing Mr. Karmal. But last week a major editorial in Pravda affirmed Moscow's terms for a withdrawal in un-changed language, and Mr. Kar-

mal's prominent appearance Mon-

day suggested he still enjoys Mos-cow's full confidence. Soviet troops would not be withdrawn until there were "firm, serious guarantees of an end to interference and intervention in our country by reaction and imperialism — until this intervention is completely halted." he said.

Mr. Karmal, who came to power in a Kremlin-backed coup in December 1979 shortly after the arrival of Soviet troops in Kabul. said that until the fighting ended (Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

#### INSIDE

However, the debate underlined

he differing attitudes within the

our party coalition government

in the subject. The Socialists have

wounded the pope on May 13,

In a declaration going beyond

been the most outspoken in ac-

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

OUR CLASSIFIED ROME — The so-called Bulgar-an connection — suspected Bul-

KLY AND LASH parian involvement in last year's

Faul II and other cases involving

avestigation.

Epting as fact a Bulgarian role in malleged plot that led to Mehmet Afi Agents (1975)

See the section with the

■ The Nicaraguan Army, in live days of sporadic combat. has broken up what it describes as a major attempt by U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas to occupy part of Nicaragua and declare it a liberated zone. - Page 2.

For the last two months, PLO officials say, Yasser Arafat has been virtually ignoring PLO hard-liners and pur-Suing a strategy that seems aimed at bringing his guerrilla organization into a position to take part in President Reagan's Middle East peace minative.

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang arrived in Cairo on the start of a monthlong. 10-nation tour of Africa, marking a new Chinese effort to assert its influence in Third World affairs after years of paying little attention to the

■ Dwight Macdonald, 76, the author, essayist, editor and gadfly critic of books, films and politics, died in New York of a heart ailment. Page 5. earlier expression of government cautionary measures with the aim views, as well as anything said by his cabinet colleagues Monday, emment Italy's determination to Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio appeared to accept as fact Soviet involvement, through Bulgarian agents, in the attempted assassination. Mr. Lagorio linked the shooting in St. Peter's Square to Soviet unhappiness over events in Po-land, the pope's homeland, before the declaration of martial law.

internal security and smuggling of arms and drugs — was the subject of adaylong debate Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. Four members of the cabinet of the minister Amintore Fanfani participated in the discrete Fanfani "The attempt on the pope's life by Ali Agea is to be considered a true act of war in time of peace, a participated in the discussion, but lies shed no new light on the matprecautionary and alternative soluusey snea no new light on the mattion in comparison with an inva-sion of Poland," he said.

Later, a Foreign Ministry offi-cial said pointedly that in matters of foreign affairs, the government's position was authoritatively stated by the foreign minister, Emilio Co-

Without specific accusations, Mr. Colombo said that Italy was about to study and put into effect matic immunity of two members a series of "preliminary and pre-

pursue, with all means, the objective of guaranteeing its internal security, combating efficiently subversive foreign plots."

Italy Official Calls Attack on Pope 'Act of War'

Mr. Colombo specified two measures, without stating whether they were under study or already in effect. They were a tightening of visa regulations for Bulgarians wishing to come to Italy and an examination of the size of the staff

the Bulgarian Embassy in The foreign minister described Friday's news conference in Sofia, in which Bulgaria affirmed the innocence of two Bulgarians accused of complicity in the attack on the pope, as "an evident attempt by

the Solia government to deflect from itself the suspicion." The Italian authorities have asked Bulgaria to waive the diplo-

do so. The officials, Teodoro Ayvazov and Vassiliev Guelio Kolev. have returned to Bulgaria. While refraining from accusa-tions against Bulgaria in the shoot-

ing of the pope, Justice Minister Clelio Darida said that Solia was a principal contact point for suppliers of narcotics and arms. Mr. Darida also noted that a trade union official arrested earlier this year on suspicion of links with

the Red Brigades terrorists is said to have had contacts with Bulgarian agents, as well as the terrorists who kidnapped U.S. Army General James L. Dozier.

Mr. Lagorio asserted that Italian counterespionage services reported that in the period of the attempt on the pope's life and during the detention of General Dozier, from December 1981 to February 1982, coded radio traffic between Bulmane immunity of two members garia and Italy had increased nota-of its embassy staff so they may be

# Afghan Rebels Getting Foreign Aid — Truckloads of Modern Arms The late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt provided the only deserted runs of what once was an Afghan border post, they

By Aernout van Lynden International Herald Tribune

ON THE AFGHAN-PAKISTANI BORDER - In the months immediately following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan three years ago, most of the Afghan guerrillas battling the foreign enemy were armed with bolt-action rifles from

the World War II era or even relics from the 19th century. . The tribesmen appeared to be fighting a romantic but doomed struggle, carrying little more than devotion to Islam onto the battlefield against a superpower. Lacking anti-tank or anti-aircraft weapons, they seemed to have little chance of triumphing over Soviet troops armed with the latest tanks and

helicopter gunships. Today, the religious ardor has not changed, but the weapons have. On a visit to Afghanistan with the rebels this past fall, the most common firearm seen among the insurgents was the Soviet-designed AK-47 Kalashnikov, an automatic weapon that is often called the world's best assault rifle. More important, most guerrilla bands now have several rocket-propelled grenade launchers, bazooka-like weapons that can turn a tank or armored car into a flaming wreck from 300 yards (about 273 meters) away. They have new mortars, mines and recoilless

The guerrillas captured many of these weapons from the enemy or obtained them from Alghan Army defectors.

But an increasingly important source of supply is from across the Pakistani border. The United States, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have cooperated with the Pakistanis to gnarantee a steady flow of infantry weapons to the insurgents, according to a variety of sources, including Afghan resistance leaders, senior diplomats and local officials in Pakistan, and West European military specialists.

public confirmation of foreign assistance, saying once that he had agreed to ship arms to the guerrillas.

Egyptian and European sources said the United States was paying \$20 million to \$30 million a year to Cairo, at least until

the end of last year, to cover the cost of the arms going from Egypt to the insurgents. Since then, diplomats in Islamabad said, the new Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, seems to

#### INSIDE AFGHANISTAN Third of a series.

have reduced supplies to the Afghan guerrillas, perhaps to put some distance between his government and U.S. policies.

The increase in the amount and sophistication of weapons at

the disposal of the guerrillas has probably been the most important factor in ensuring both the survival of the resistance movement and the escalation of the war over the past three

The arms supply from abroad has also provided the Soviet Union with a justification for keeping its troops in the country. Moscow says that its troops will stay in Afghanistan until all

The supply line to the Afghan rebels could be seen in action recently at the tiny frontier hamlet of Teri Mangal just inside Pakistan, a town of hastily constructed buildings, muddy

streets and crowds of armed men. There, scores of Islamic insurgents, who call themselves Mujahidin, crossed the border day after day carrying new Kalashnikovs with markings in Chinese or Arabic, or modified .303caliber rifles made in Canada or the United States. Passing the

goaded mules, donkeys and horses loaded with a wide array of mmunition, grenades and heavier weapons.

A group of insurgents that I accompanied into Afghanistan waited three days in the nearby Pakistani town of Parachinan for arrival of weapons from Peshawar, headquarters of the Af-ghan resistance parties. The Mujahidin picked up their arms at a small office in Parachinar set up by the parties as a sort of distribution center.

A truck arrived carrying a variety of weapons of a sophistication not seen during a visit last year. There were 150 new Chinese Kalashnikovs with folding metal stocks; 300 khaki plastic-covered mines, also from China; 15 mortars, both a 3-inch type, of British manufacture, and a Chinese 82mm variety; four 82mm recoilless rifles; anti-tank cannons, each brand new, with Chinese markings; and 24 grenades.

Supplies of this kind reportedly have doubled or tripled since last year. The center at Parachinar is said to receive a truckload like this one every three or four days, and it is not the only distribution center.

Inside Afghanistan, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, recoilless rifles and mortars were much more in evidence than a year ago. Most of these relatively advanced weapons have come

from outside Afghanistan.
The Soviet-designed RPG-7 grenade launcher, with enough power to pierce the armor of the standard Soviet T-62 or T-72 tank, has been the most important addition to the Mujahidin arsenal. Of about 60 guerrilla bands observed in the area south of the capital, Kabul, most were equipped with this weapon.

The guerrillas have proven adept at learning to use the RPG-7, which has given them the ability to go on the offensive against small Soviet forces.

During an ambush last year of a Soviet convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad road, guerrillas accurately fired five RPG-7s and crippled all five vehicles — two armored personnel carriers and three trucks - in three minutes. That ambush illustrated that the resistance was capable of challenging Soviet control of the major roads, something that few observers had thought likely in December 1979, when the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan.

Resistance officials insist that they have purchased all these new weapons on the open market or from the local arms industry that flourishes legally in the tribal areas of Pakistan's north-west provinces. Pakistani authorities have denied Soviet allegations that they were supplying the Mujahidin with arms.

But Afghan, Pakistani and European sources told a different story. Resistance leaders acknowledge privately that they do not have enough money to pay for all the weapons they are receiving. And while it is true that Pakistan is not giving arms to the Mujahidin, it is the major conduit for funneling weapons

to them in Afghanistan. The sources said that a framework was set up to deliver arms from the four donor countries through Pakistan, the common

motivation being the fear of Soviet expansionism. The principal weakness of the insurgents is the lack of defenses against Soviet air attacks by helicopter gunships and MiG fighter planes.

Two journalists have seen guerrillas with a shoulder-fired SAM-7 anti-aircraft missile launcher. But despite reports to the contrary, the weapon is very rare among the insurgents. None of the groups that I visited around Kabul has ever had one.

Because of this, daylight operations in areas close to Soviet airbases are almost impossible, and there appears little doubt that the Soviet troops increasingly are using the gunship as the pivot of their counterinsurgency factics.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Says 62 Killed by Iraqi Missiles

NICOSIA (AP) — The casualty toll from Sunday's Iraqi missile attack on the city of Dezful in western Iran has risen to 62 dead and 287 injured, the official Iranian press agency, Iran, reported Monday.

Casualty and damage figures were still being compiled but latest reports from the city said that 120 houses, 380 shops and 28 automobiles

had been damaged, in some cases destroyed completely, Irna reported.

The agency said that "heavy loss of life" occurred after a second barrage

of missiles hit the city 15 minutes after the first missiles struck late in the

The second missile barrage struck amid "large numbers of volunteers"

who had rushed to rescue people and dig out bodies buried in the debris

of the houses hit in the first attack, the agency said. In many cases the

bodies were so mutilated they could not be recognized, Irna added. Dezful has a population of about 100,000.

CARACAS (UPI) — Firefighters battled for the second day Monday to bring under control a blaze that engulfed a power plant, killing at least 98 persons and blacking out the Venezuelan capital. Rescue work-

ers were searching for more bodies, a police spokesman said, and the fire

The cause of Sunday's explosion at the Electricidad de Caracas power plant at Tacoa, 24 miles (38 kilometers) northwest of Caracas, was not known. The plant supplied the city with about 50 percent of its electrici-

Spokesmen for the police and rescue teams placed the number of injured at more than 200, while broadcast news reports said that about 300 people were believed hurt in the explosion and fire.

Sri Lanka Extends Emergency Rule

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Renters) — The government of President Jua-ius R. Jayawardene brushed aside opposition demands Monday and extended for a further month a nationwide state of emergency imposed

The state of emergency, which was due to expire Monday, was im-

posed Oct. 20 immediately after a presidential election in which Mr. Jayawardene was re-elected for a second term. The stated aim was to

The opposition parties, led by the Freedom Party, wanted the emergency lifted before Wednesday's referendum on extending the present

Parliament for a further six years without a general election. The party

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP) - Dr. Barney B. Clark stood up on his

own Monday for the first time since an artificial heart was implanted in his chest Dec. 2, and doctors said he was ready to be freed from the

respirator that has been helping him breathe.

Dr. William C. DeVries, who implanted Dr. Clark's plastic heart, said

UN Assails U.S.-Israel Military Pacts

and called on all countries to end aid to Israel "aimed at encouraging

ed that Israel withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories as a prelude to Palestinian self-determination and urged the Security Council to "Ia-

By a 123-2 vote with 19 abstentions, the 157-nation assembly demand-

The first resolution was on the situation in the Middle East and the

many on Monday, according to Ludek Pachmann, a Czechoslovak exile living here. Mr. Mlynarik was arrested in May 1981 on charges of writ-

his patient was removed from all antibiotics Monday.

cilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal."

For the Record

ing subversive articles.

Heart Patient Stands for First Time

prevent the spread of post-election violence.

Caracas Power Plant Blaze Kills 98

is still "out of control."

in October.

To Wage Guerrilla War

United Press International SINGAPORE - The Vietnamese Army is preparing a major offensive against Cambodian insurgents that could send more than 100,000 refugees into Thailand, Cambodian resistance leaders said

Monday. Son Sann, prime minister of the nationalist coalition government opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, appealed to Western nations for military and material aid to fight the Viet-

"The belated dry season has arrived," Mr. Son Sann said. "The Vietnamese military offensive of the scale of the 1978-79 blitzkrieg is imminent." At that time, 200,000 Vietnamese troops entered

General Dien Del, Mr. Son Sann's top military leader, said his outnumbered and poorly armed forces would not engage Viet-namese troops in battle. "We will evacuate our civilian population and use guerrilla tactics against the Vietnamese," he said.

He said his forces included 9,000 well-trained and armed troops and 6,000 men who have completed training but have no

weapons. Mr. Son Sann and General Dien Del were in Singapore for discussions with Singapore government leaders, who have provided the noncommunist parties in the coali-tion with their strongest outside

support.

General Dien Del said the United States had been helpful in providing military intelligence on Vietnamese troop movements in return for detailed reports from the resistance network in Cambo-

#### **Kohl Says Victory** Possible in March Despite Setback

- Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday he still believed his Christian Democratic Union had a good chance of winning West Germany's general election in March, despite the setback of losing seats in the Hamburg state legislature in an election there Sun-

We did not achieve our aim. We have undoubtedly suffered a setback," Mr. Kohl told reporters after Christian Democratic leaders met to discuss the unexpected victory of the oppositon Social Democratic Party. "We will have to fight hard for every vote," he said of the March election.

The Social Democrats won 51.3 percent of the vote - 8.6 percent more than in the last Hamburg elections in June. Support for the Christian Democrats fell by 4.6 percent to 38.6 percent in the first major test of the popularity of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition since Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat,

# Nicaraguan Army Says Rebels Failed in Bid to Seize Part of Country

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

JALAPA, Nicaragua - The Nicaraguan Army says that in five days of sporadic combat ending last week, it broke up a major at-tempt by U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas to occupy part of Nicaragua and declare it a liberated zone.

The fighting in the hills 135 miles (220 kilometers) north of Managua involved mortar exchanges, artillery fire from army gunners and the first open deployment of Managua's Soviet-made T-55 tanks and BTR-60 armored personnel carriers since the guerrillas stepped up attacks against the three-year-old Sandinist government last summer, army officers

It came in response to what San-dinist commanders here portrayed as coordinated approaches by three counterrevolutionary units totaling 900 men. This would be an unusually large force in what heretofore has been a series of harassment raids and sabotage by commando teams from hideaways inside Nicaragua and across the

border in Honduras. In Washington, the U.S. State Department has refused to comment on widespread reports that the Reagan administration is providing direct and indirect assistance to the anti-Sandinist forces, saying that is it against policy to comment on intelligence matters.

According to the Jalapa regional commander, Captain Rodrigo

González Garcia, one group of about 250 men was discovered moving in from the east near the Arenal de Yali River, a second group of 500 was encountered moving west in the nugged border hills of Jesús, and a third of 150 was found farther south, well inside Nicaragua.

Their aim, Captain González said, was to take Jalapa and make it the capital of a liberated zone in this northernmost part of Nueva Segovia province. Although Jalapa has only 9,000 inhabitants and the area comprises mostly hillside coffee farms, occupying even a small piece of Nicaraguan territory would be a major advance for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

Captain González said that all but a few dispersed bands were driven back into Honduras in five days of fighting that ended Dec. 14. But he acknowledged that part of one unit came as close to Jalapa as two miles before being discovered and forced back in three days

#### India Is Said to Receive French-German Missiles

NEW DELHI - India has started receiving French-West German Milan anti-tank missiles, which it is expected to manufacture later, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted uniden-tified sources as saying that India had decided to buy a small number of the sophisticated missiles while waiting for domestic production to start in 1985.

of shooting at the village of Santa

Thus, the guerrillas were able to advance four miles from the border hills undetected. In addition, a Sandinist officer said his men discovered more than 1,500 yards of trenches in the hills near Cerro el Aguila, suggesting the counterre-volutionaries had been inside Nicaragua some time before making

A half dozen mules and ponies were seen wandering around mountain trails just under Cerro el Aguila, left behind by the retreat-ing guerrillas. Sandinist officers said the pack animals had been used to bring guerrilla supplies across the steep slopes from Hon-duras, including 60mm mortars, M-60 machine guns, ammunition and food.

The counterrevolutionary units lost more than 30 men in the clashes that led to the dispersal, Captain González said. Among his own forces, he said, seven men were killed and twice that number were wounded.

The Sandinist forces used artillery and mortars to dislodge some guerrilla positions, an officer said. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman dispatched two pro-test notes to the Honduran govern-ment Thursday, charging that the guerrillas had come from and retreated back to Honduran terri-tory despite pledges from Protory despite pledges from President Roberto Suazo Córdova's government that they would be

The Nicaraguan official named what he said were several guerrilla camps inside Honduras and added that the Sandinist leadership "is running out of patience."

#### Former CIA Man Gets 30 Years for Libya Smuggling

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Ed-win P. Wilson, the former CIA agent convicted last month of smuggling arms to Libya, was sentenced Monday to 30 years in pris-on and fined \$200,000 after the first of four criminal trials arising from his dealings with Libya.

Mr. Wilson was convicted on seven conspiracy, firearms and export law violations connected with the smuggling of four pistols and an M-16 rifle from the United States to Libya, a nation the United States says has been a leading supporter of international terror-

The seven charges carried a maximum of 39 years in prison and a \$240,000 line. Mr. Wilson, 54, will not have to serve more than 15 years behind bars, however, because U.S. District Judge Richard L. Williams made some of the sentences concurrent. Mr. Wilson's attorney continued

to maintain that Mr. Wilson was working for the CIA when he dealt with Libya, a claim the prosecutors In the next five weeks, Mr. Wil-

son faces three more trials on charges of supplying munitions to a Libyan terrorist training camp and conspiring to kill a Libyan dis-sident in Egypt.

## Major Temblor in Pacific

WASHINGTON — A major earthquake occurred Sunday in the area of the Tonga islands in the Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported Monday.



Soviet leaders placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Monday for the 60th anniversary of the regime. Front row, from right: Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko; Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov; Yuri V. Andropov, the party leader; Konstantin U. Chernenko, head of the Central Committee's General Department; and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

# Polish Paper Attacks Walesa Over Finances

WARSAW — Poland's official Communist Party newspaper on Monday attacked Lech Walesa leader of the country's outlawed Solidarity trade union, for alleged tax evasion and other serious financial irregularities and ridiculed the West for overreacting when he was taken away for questioning

Reached by telephone in his Gdansk apartment, Mr. Walesa said that what rankled him most about the article was that it compared him with corrupt Commu-nist officials whom Solidarity had

fought to remove from office.

The daily Trybuna Ludu, in a sarcastically worded article, also compared Mr. Walesa to the screen actress Sophia Loren, who was jailed beigh for the screen was jailed briefly for tax evasion in

Italy earlier this year.

The Polish parliament survived bravely the drama of the Italian citizen with a well-known name. and did not adopt any resolution of protest," the paper said, de-nouncing the West's interest in the Walesa affair.

"The simple taking of a Polish citizen to the finance office to make explanations made the heads of big states stop celebrations," it

"The temporary absence of Walesa from his home aroused extreme concern among heads of state," the paper added. "It seems that the Western world is so humanitarian that it can relax and go to bed only if in distant Poland Mrs. Danuta Walesa fetches her husband's slippers."

The article was the sharpest official attack on Mr. Walesa since he was freed last month from 11 months of martial-law internmen It did not mention that Mr. Walesa's home in the Gdansk high-rise suburb of Zaspa was sealed off, that Mr. Walesa taken from his apartment last week by armed riot police, or that about 50 Western reporters attempting to approach his home

The paper said that after questioning Mr. Walesa for half an hour at the finance office, officials took him on a ride around country roads for seven hours to protect him from being followed by the foreign press at an embarrassing

"Not every citizen appearing at the finance office is happy when

#### he is accompanied by the press." it

The article did not mention that Mr. Walesa was detained and driv-en around Thursday when he had planned to address supporters for the first time publicly since his release. Police picked him up at his home after he ignored a formal summons to the finance office.

Lech Walesa refused to give explanations about serious irregularities in managing the money of the [Solidarity] region that he used to run," Trybuna Ludu said.

Mr. Walesa also refused to give information about his income that all people earning a lot of money are legally obliged to do," the pa-per said. "It is this embarrassing flavor of the stand of citizen Walesa that his Western friends failed to notice."

There were known cases of suicides by people charged with fi-nancial irregularities," the article said, referring to the deaths of at least two former officials last year.

Mr. Walesa said, "I was only at the finance office for 30 minutes ... I told them the unions are in-dependent and self-governing, so hands off the unions.

He added, "They cannot explain why they drove me around for sev-en or eight hours."

Mr. Walesa earlier had told reporters he could not be angry over the affair because he knew how "the whole game" was being

#### Full Role Set in OAU, Saharan Rebels Report

The Associated Press ALGIERS - The Polisario Front, the Marxist guerrilla organization fighting Morocco for con-trol of the Western Sahara, will participate in all future meetings of the Organization of African Unity, the Polisario said Monday.

The unilateral decision by the OAU secretariat to accept what Polisario calls the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member led to the collapse of the OAU's attempt to hold a summit in Tripoli in August.

The second OAU meeting in Tripoli, at which the Polisario stayed away, failed in November over the question of who should represent Chad.

# **Afghan Chief**

his government would continue to

"more massive interference" from

"We can say proudly that the Afghan armed forces are quite capable of successfully conducting independent combat operations against the bandits infiltrated into

our country," Mr. Karmal said.
He said the rebels were causing enormous damage but the country was "relatively stable" and the so-cial basis of his Marxist government had become stronger.

According to most independent accounts of the fighting in Afghanistan, Soviet troops bear the brunt of operations against the rebels, al-though the Kremlin has never acknowledged that its troops play

Mr. Karmal ruled out any political compromise with the rebels, saying, "Afghanistan has no tradition of compromising with gang-

He also rejected any suggestion that he might step down if it appeared his personal role was an ostacle to a settlement

some military junta as the result of

pened there did not depend on one individual but was the will of the

Meanwhile, party chiefs from all East European states were arriving to take part in the celebrations and meetings. Officials said 123 foreign due in Mos- India Weighed N-Plant Attack

cow for the occasion.

But lists published Monday in Prawda revealed that many of the In Pakistan, U.S. Sources Say

tion would be attending, according by Pakistan. to The Associated Press.]

sociated Press reported that soldiers from five communist countries are fighting alongside Soviet troops in Afghanistan, according to Afghan insurgent sources in

their information came from two ranking Afghan intelligence offi-cers who defected to Pakistan on Thursday.

gaged in Afghanistan. The defectors were identified as

Pakistan and Iran affairs cell at

# **Bars Pullout**

(Continued from Page 1)

make use of Soviet military aid.

He said the Soviet troops were a
"reserve force" that would only
come into action if there were has been campaigning for general elections to be held when the current Parliament's term ends next August.

any combat role.

"From our ideological stand-

point putting such a question is not legitimate," he said. "I did not come to power like the leader of a military coup."

He said Afghanistan had a "col-

lective leadership" and what happeople.
He also denied that a plan exist-

ed for the Soviet Union to annex all or part of Afghanistan

Communist parties, particularly those in Western Europe, had sent only middle-ranking officials.

[In Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said no Chinese delegations according according

Reports of Other Troops In Islamabad, Pakistan, The As-

Pakistan. The sources, who spoke with reporters in the Pakistan frontier town of Peshawar Sunday, said

They said the armed forces of Cuba, Vietnam, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia and East Germany are en-

The defectors were identified as Lieutenant General Gindam Siddiq Mirakay, former chief of Afghan intelligence at the Khad training academy in Kabul, and Brigadier General Habibullah Hidayat, formerly the head of the Pakistan and Iran affairs cell at

(Continued from Page 1) dia's nuclear facilities might be vulnerable to a retaliatory attack

Concern presumably has in-creased with Pakistan's acquisition earlier this month of the first installment of U.S. F-16s, the type of planes Israel used in bombing Iraq's atomic research reactor in June 1981. While Iraq's reactor was not yet

in operation, India is operating various civilian atomic power plants and research reactors. If even conventional bombs were dropped on one, radioactive materials could be spread over highly populated areas. President Mohammed Zia ul-

Haq of Pakistan said in an interview with The Washington Post two weeks ago that his country "naturally has a concern" about any Indian military attack on its nuclear facilities, particularly in light of Israel's strike in Iraq.

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"We have taken adequate security precautions," he said. While General Zia did not elaborate the U.S. intelligence sources said the Kahuta plant was ringed with

French-built Crotale surface-to-air

"But under the present environ-ment, I don't think there is a necessity of India to be that hostile." General Zia said. "We are not in competition with India. We have not developed, are not capable of

New Delhi. The two agreed then to open talks directed at concluding a

foreign secretary, Niaz Nayak, is to visit New Delhi Wednesday to complete details for the formation of a joint commission for normalization of relations between the two countries and to discuss a nonaggression treaty that has been un-der consideration since 1981.

will put this behind us." Although American intelligence

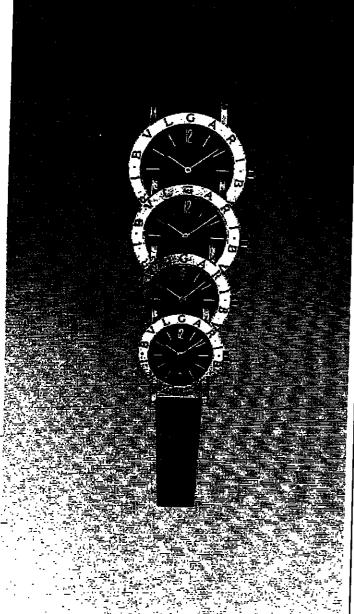
"We have no reprocessing facili-ty whatsoever. Pakistani scientists are experimenting with how to reprocess one ounce of plutonium as scientists. You cannot deny sci-

entists the right to experiment." Zimbabwe Out of Gasoline

HARARE, Zimbabwe -- The fuel crisis in Zimbabwe brought traffic to a near standstill Monday. and garage owners said they had sold the last of their gasoline until the next government-controlled allocation in January.

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Dr. Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said the ailing dentist's "sense of humor has been returning" and that Dr. Clark had begun sipping water and might soon get juice or UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — By a 113-17 vote with 15 abstentions, the United Nations General Assembly criticized Monday strategic cooperation agreements between Israel and the United States

second on the question of Palestine, items that the assembly debated earlier this month. The United States and Israel voted against both resolutions, sponsored primarily by nonaligned and communist countries. GRIESBACH, West Germany (UPI) — The historian Jan Miynarik, one of the first signers of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights manifesto, has been released from prison and was expelled to West Germanifesto, has been released from prison and was expelled to West Germanifesto.

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"Total

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not developed, are not capable of developing and have no intention of developing an atomic bomb."

While he acknowledged "there may be some concern" in India about Pakistan's nuclear program, General Zia said the subject "never came up" when he met with Mrs. Gandhi two months ago in New Delhi. The two agreed then to nonaggression treaty.

Mani Shanker Aiyar, a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, said Monday that Pakistan's

Asked if the U.S. sources' assertions would jeopardize the talks.
Mr. Aiyar replied. "I hope the passion with which it has been denied

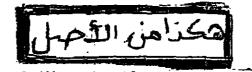
has known for several years that Pakistan was clandestinely build-ing the New Labs reprocessing plant, General Zia told The Post:

United Press International

IMMEDIATE OPENING

FOR

C.V. and letter of application to:





House conferees as they began discussing a compromise emergency funding measure to prevent a shutdown of the government. From left are Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts; Joseph M. McDade, Republican of Pennsylvania; and Jack Edwards, Republican of Alabama.

# Joseph M. McDade, Republican or remay. ends Emerge Congress Conferees Cut MX Funds, ends Emerge Congress Conferees Cut MX Funds, ends Emergence Longress Conjences Drop Job Plan From Spending Bill for fuel assistance for low-income families and \$25 million to help In the conference, the Hox milled over the Senate on m

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — House-Senate negotiators gave in to President Ronald Reagan Sunday night by Ronald Reagan Sunday mgm. by dropping a job-creation program but defied him by cutting MX missile production funds as they crafted what they hoped would be a coroof stopgap spending packland for him weto-proof stopgap spending package to resume the flow of money to most government departments and

They also agreed to a pay increase of 10 percent to 15 percent for nearly 33,000 senior federal executives as part of a compromise on congressional pay that would raise House members' salaries and

congress was not expected to finish action on the emergency until late Monday at the

measure until late Monday at the earliest. This was expected to mean a partial shutdown of the government starting Tuesday until final agreement could be reached and funding restored. All workers were fold to report for duty Monday morning.
Peter Roussel, a White House

spokesman, said Sunday night that
Mr. Reagan will "wait and see
what comes to him" before deciding whether to accept a bill without job money or MX production

Bowing to Mr. Reagan's threats to veto the spending measure if it included job-creation money approved by both houses — \$5.4 billion by the Senate Law struck out all spending for public by the Senate - the conferees works and other employment pro-

But, responding to his hints that he might accept what White House aides called "humanitarian" assistance, they included \$100 million

Conferees, at the insistence of House members led by Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee, rejected \$988 million in MX production funds. They kept the mis-sile program alive by approving \$2.5 billion for research and development but froze expenditure of most of the money until Congress

approves a basing system.

Congress would have 45 days, starting March 1, to approve or disapprove whatever basing plan the administration submits.

Congressional opposition to the MX stemmed largely from widespread skepticism about Mr. Reagan's choice of the "dense pack" plan for deploying 100 MX missiles, each with 10 nuclear warheads, in a closely spaced forma-tion near Warren Air Force Base outside Cheyenne, Wyoming. Conferees left \$250 million

available to be used for testing various basing plans and the missile itself until its first flight. The test missiles could be deployed after Congress approves a basing mode.

Conferees also went along with the House in dropping \$498 million in procurement funds for the Pershing-2 missile, scheduled for deployment in Western Europe beginning next December. They kept \$30 million to train Pershing

The conferees also agreed to ex-tend the proposed new spending authority through Sept. 30, meaning the appropriations would last throughout the current fiscal year.

There was also considerable speculation among congressional leaders that rejection of the job spending would add pressure on the Senate to pass a job-creating crease. increase in the gasoline tax awaiting final action.

The conferees completed work on the bill after the Senate broke free of a filibuster and formally

for fuel assistance for low-income adopted its version of the measure. In the conference, the House

prevailed over the Senate on military aid to Israel, resulting in a cut of \$375 million in loans and credits from the level approved by the Senate over administration objecfurther spending for the Clinch River breeder reactor was rejected

in favor of a spending cutback from \$200 million to \$181 million. The pay increase, the first for high-level government executives since 1979, was approved as part of a compromise under which House members' salaries would be raised by 15 percent and senators

would forgo a pay increase in ex-

change for no limit on the amount

of money they can earn from speechmaking and other outside The pay compromise sets up an unusual but not unprecedented dual pay system for members of the House and Senate. Senators would continue to receive \$60,662.50 annually, as members of both houses now receive, while House members' pay would be raised to \$69,800 a year. Outside

30 percent of a member's annual Federal executives, whose pay is tied to that of Congress, have not received a raise in four of the last live years because Congress has been afraid to increase its own pay, citing possible negative voter

income in the House is limited to

reaction However, it was generally believed that a postelection session, with many members who are retiring and others who do not have to face the voters again for at least two years, would be the safest time

The raise will not become law until both chambers pass the conference agreement on the continuing resolution and Mr. Reagan

ning order a year and a half ago in which the cabinet authorized the establishment of controls on food,

more than a month to go before the Reagan administration must certify that El Salvador is making progress on human rights, the U.S. ambassador here believes that "a Catholic nuns. case for certification can be

no progress. Congress could cut off aid to El Salvador. That, Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said, would mean turning the country

"Overall, on balance, there is progress, but also some disturbing things."

Among the disturbing things, he said, are increasing violence in the countryside and the apparent resumption of political murders. His report in July said such crimes were tapering off.

On the positive side Mr. Hinton

On the positive side, Mr. Hinton sees less violence in the capital of San Salvador, the beginnings of trials for seven members of the National Guard charged with kill-ing six U.S. citizens and the setting of a firm date for a presidential

The United States is providing El Salvador \$230 million in mili-tary and economic aid for fiscal 1982, without which, U.S. and Saladoran leaders concede, the country could not long continue its fight against leftist guerrillas at-tempting to overthrow the govern-

Since July last year, Congress has demanded certification of improvement in the human rights sitnation before it will approve further aid, and the embassy here has always found progress to report. President Ronald Reagan's next certification report is due by Jan.

As the deadline nears, another violent death involving an American has become an issue - the shooting Oct. 13 of Michael Kline,

# Fraud in Subsidies For Olive Growers

Growers, the report said, are claiming subsidies for almost twice as much oil as they produce. This is made possible because of the large number of olive growers, estimated at 1 million, and the difficulty of gaining an accurate assessment of output from more than 10,000 olive pressing mills.

ian authorities have withheld about 30 percent of the aid due for the previous year, 1980-1981, pending further investigation. But efforts to pin down the alleged frauds have proved almost impossible, the report said.

ian authorities have been reluctant to agree to any move that could mean less money for Italy's farm-

# U.S. Envoy Ready to Certify El Salvador's Rights Record

By Dial Torgerson
Los Angeles Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — With little

If the administration can report

over to Marxists.

As the embissy began compiling information that will be the basis for the administration's certifica-tion, which it is required to submit to Congress every six months, Mr. Hinton was asked last week what his report probably will say. He re-

# **EC Report Alleges**

BRUSSELS — Italian ofive growers are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies from the European Community for olive oil that does not exist, according to a report prepared for

the European Commission.

The alleged frauds may have cost the EC as much as \$180 million in 1981-1982, officials said. The payments were designed to quarantee a fair income for farmers in the community.

According to the report, the Ital-

Agriculture experts have suggested establishing a new system, based on a count of the millions of olive trees in Italy, and using aerial photography to ensure accuracy. But the officials said that the Ital-

secutors here has been widespread,

and there have been no convictions for politically inspired murders in

more than two years. The U.S. Embassy estimates that 30,000 people have been killed in political violence since 1979. Local human

rights groups say the toll is probably closer to 38,000.

21, of San Diego, by three Salvadoran soldiers.

Labor leaders are also demandlabor experts the killing of U.S. labor experts Mark D. Pearlman and Michael P. Hammer, and religious groups are seeking justice in the slaying of three Roman Catholic nurs

National Guardsmen have been charged in both cases, but no in-dictments are being sought against superiors who might have ordered the killings.

"Some people are under arrest,"
Mr. Hinton said, "but some people
who should be under arrest are

#### Hartling Elected To New Term as **UN Refugee Chief**

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, New York
— Poul S. Hartling, who had
strong U.S. backing, has been elected by the General Assembly to a second, abbreviated term as UN High Commissioner for Refu-

He was nominated Saturday for three-year term by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and the assembly endorsed the nomination without a vote. The refugee agency under Mr.

Hartling's leadership won the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Hartling, 68, a former Dan-ish foreign minister, had offered to serve another five-year term in the job. His current live-year term ex-

pires Dec. 31. Nordic diplomatic sources said age was one factor in the secretarygeneral's decision to recommend only three years. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar also concluded that it would be easier to win swift assembly approval by recommending : shorter term.

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at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal 

Mr. Hinton said his certification applies only to progress in the last six months, not to the period cov-"The problem is getting the peo-ple who ordered them to do it. That's a problem of the court system. Judges are subject not only to ering all those thousands of deaths. He said he could report the the normal problems of interpreting the law but have to wonder if they'll be alive next month if they interpret it one way or another." Intimidation of judges and pro-

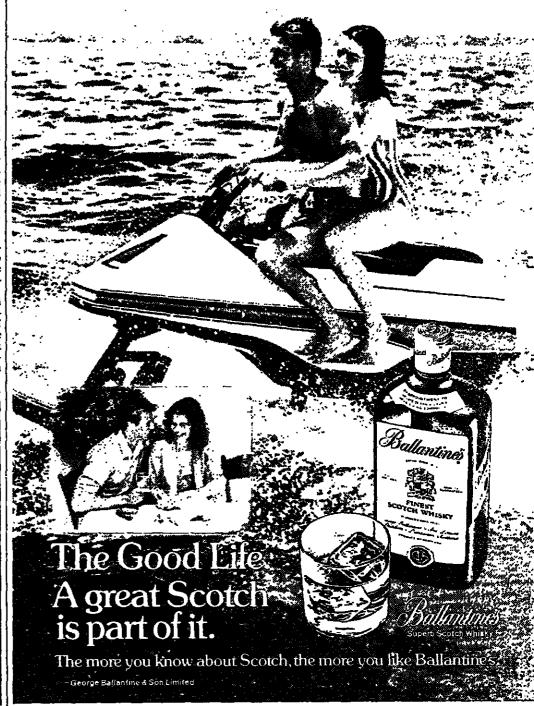
following evidence of recent prog-• The government has appointed a human rights commission. with men of high caliber on it. • The Constituent Assembly, chosen in elections March 28 to

guide the country to constitutional government, has set March 28, 1984 for a presidential election.

• Land reform, which rightist members of the assembly were seeking to curtail earlier this year. is going ahead under the supervision of the army, which is enforcing the granting of titles to peas-

"The democratic system is working," Mr. Hinton said, putting emphasis on the word is. He said a shift of power toward the center has lessened the effectiveness of the assembly's rightist president. Roberto d'Aubuisson. But Mr. Hinton said he could foresee no attempts by a loose coalition of cen-trist deputies to ous Mr. d'Au-

"One deputy," he said, "told me that it is better to have the tiger in the cage than outside."



# Ottawa Threatens Metric Rebels Legislators Say They'll Defy Liter Law to the Last Gallon

New York Times Service

OTTAWA - The Canadian govemment threatened last week to begin prosecuting merchants who have not adopted the metric standard, and 26 opposition members of Parliament promptly challenged the move by taking over a filling station for the purpose of selling gasoline by the gallon.

André Quellet, the minister of consumer and corporate affairs. announced an imminent crackdown on businesses that have igmored his ministry's earlier orders to stop selling by the gallon, pound, ounce or foot.
This is the last warning that I

want to give on behalf of the govadded that action against offenders would begin in a few days and that merchants faced lines of up to \$1,000 for each day's delay in switching to liters, kilograms, grams and meters.

When asked if the warning applied to his parliamentary colleagues and the gasoline station they have acquired, Mr. Ouellet re-plied, "I do hope that indeed ev-"tayone will obey the law."

The 26 politicians, who pooled \$50,000 to lease a station in nearby Carleton Place, made it clear that they had no intention of heeding Mr. Quellet's caution and expressed the hope that their defiance will lead to a court challenge of the order mandating metric units. The order was enacted by the cabinet without full parliamentary consent.

1

"We are moving full steam ahead with plans to set up opera-Uons in every province in Canada
do sell things in both imperial and
Describe units," said William
Donn, a former fuel distributor who led the politicians into establishing a corporation, known as Freedom to Measure Ltd., to run

The edict-defying gasoline station.
We want to have cases in every provincial court." Mr. Domm said. Mr. Domm said that he and his

fellow politicians had nothing against metric conversion, adding that he had used metric measure ments in his own businesses. What A angered him he said, was that the order adopting a metric standard was made obligatory rather than optional, and that its passage by what is called "order in council" circumvented Parliament and represented an abuse of power.

Opponents of Prime Minister

Government critics cite and deplore Mr. Trudeau's use of the practice to gain such far-reaching tive decisions. measures as an emergency plan-

Pierre Elliott Trudeau have regularly contended that his government has extended the use of the customary orders in council to limmanpower and transportation durit parliamentary scrutiny and to ing national emergencies. curb representative government.

Government defenders dismiss these charges and say that, far from involving rule by fiat, the orders in council are merely execu-

# S.O.S. A CULTURE IN DANGER

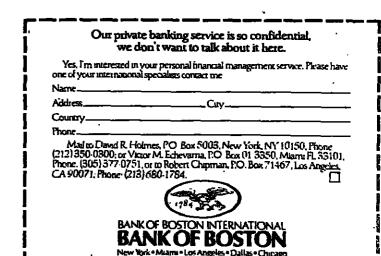
#### The millenary culture of the 20 million **Kurds in the Near East** is in danger of dying.

Banished, suffering a systematic destruction from the States which have divided the Kurdish nation, this unique part of the world's cultural heritage thus incurs the risk of disappearing for ever. Confronted with this peril, the Kurdish artists, writers, historians and linguists now living in exile in Europe, aware that a people deprived of its culture is doomed to die slowly, have just created a Kurdish Institute to prevent the genocide of their culture, Faced with the silence and inactivity of international organizations (UNO, UNESCO, etc.), the Kurdish people whose very existence is threatened, needs the help of other people. Your cooperation is vital.



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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Cribune Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

# The Rescue Operation

The scale of worldwide economic decline now requires the governments of the rich industrial countries to pull together as never before. In economic policy, governments are accustomed to thinking mainly in terms of their own domestic necessities. Until a few years ago, the strong countries' separate recoveries were always enough to draw the others along. But it will not happen this time. The signals and warnings of recent days deserve careful reflection.

First item: The United States has just reported a record trade deficit in the third quarter of the year. That is the effect of an overvalued dollar, making American prod-ucts uncompetitive abroad. The overvalued dollar is, in turn, the result of the very high American interest rates, which are related to the prospect of very large deficits in the U.S. budget. The widening trade deficit over the coming year will exert a dangerous drag on recovery in the United States.

Second item: The decline in foreign trade is not limited to the American economy. The International Monetary Fund reports that exports of all the industrial countries dropped in the third quarter, and the total decline was severe. That has not happened since World War II. Imports also fell in all of the industri-al countries except the United States, and that downward spiral is having a devastating effect on the poor countries that live by sell-

ing to industrial markets.

Third item: The World Bank's job is to help poor countries raise their standards of living. A.W. Clausen, president of the bank, observed in a speech that, as a group, the developing countries have suffered actual reductions in income per capita over the past two years. But, he added, the effects are not limited to the poor countries. When they cannot sell, they cannot buy - and the develop-ing countries are an important customer of American industry. "The slump in Third World development is also aggravating un-employment in the United States," Mr. Clausen pointed out.

Fourth item: The IMF reported that the Third World's accumulation of debt accelerated this year. Most of the bank loans are concentrated in four countries - Mexico, Brazil, South Korea and Argentina - and most of those loans return interest that floats with current rates. This year, the rates averaged 17.5 percent, which helps explain the crisis in meeting payments. Each percentage point on the interest rate means well over half a billion dollars a year to Mexico and

nearly as much to Brazil — money that might otherwise be spent on industrial imports.

Fifth item: The German government, struggling to reduce its deficit, enacted a budget with severe cuts in social spending. The Japanese seem about to do the same. That is wrong, and perverse. Both are countries with high savings rates and low inflation. They can afford classic stimulation to raise demand. Instead, they are sitting back cautiously and waiting for others - that is, the Americans - to take the initiative. But they may be in for a long wait.

Sixth item: In Washington, the House of Representatives responded to the unemployment rate by passing a bill to keep most foreign cars out of this country. If it were actually enacted, it would be the most savagely protectionist legislation since the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, which contributed greatly to the depth and duration of the Depression of the following years.

The reality is that the prosperity of all the rich countries, and most of the poor ones, now depends crucially on the international flows of trade and money. That is why not even the most powerful of them, the United States, can rescue itself without the active cooperation of the others.

The rescue has to begin with lower interest rates in the United States. To keep the rates moving down. President Ronald Reagan has to start bringing down, forcefully, the budget deficits for 1984 and beyond. The president said Thursday in a Washington Post interview that he is counting on an economic recovery to reduce the deficit. He has it back-ward. Without lower deficits, there will not be much of a recovery. Fears of inflation would keep interest rates too high.

In fact, a thoroughly sensible outline for the rescue operation has been published by the Institute for International Economics, outlining a natural division of labor in this rescue. While the operation has to begin in the United States with lower interest rates and budget deficits, it also requires important contributions elsewhere — especially in To-kyo, Bonn and London. The banks and the IMF have to keep lending. Currencies have to be realigned, with the dollar coming down a bit and the yen coming up quite a lot.

Countries foolish enough not to work to-gether do not deserve to be rich. If the industrial powers do not work together now, fast and hard, they are likely soon to find themselves much less rich than they are today.

--- THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Did Reaganomics Ever Really Exist?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Reaganomics is dead — not because it failed, but because it never existed.

Ronald Reagan never really had an economic program. Mostly, he had a social program to reduce domestic spending, out taxes and increase defense spending. "Supply-side economics" was an expedient afterthought, meant to reconcile Mr. Reagan's desire for higher defense spending and lower taxes by making unbelievable claims for the beneficial effects of tax cuts.

Hence, Reaganomics was born; neither an economic theory nor a social philosophy. What it symbolizes most is a political and journalistic addiction to meaningless phrase-making and, more important, an equal addiction to the personalization of all policies.

The cost of this sort of hoopla is not inconsequential. It amounts to national (and, for the president, perhaps personal) deception. It obscures the process of economic and social change that drive politics and makes it more difficult for politics to cope with those changes.

By personalizing policies so heavily, it places a burden on national leadership that it rarely can meet.

The fashion now is to regard Mr. Reagan as a political giant, much in the mold of Franklin D. Roosevelt, attempting to shift the course of American politics. But the duller truth is that the policies pursued by the president

have differed only in degree, not in direction or emphasis, from those followed in the final days of the Carter administration. To wit: tighter money, more defense spending and less domestic spending.
You don't believe it? Play a little game to test the proposition. Imagine that Jimmy Carter, not Ronald Reagan, won the 1980 election. What

would the budget have looked like?

Murray L. Wiedenbaum, Mr. Reagan's first chief economist, recently presented estimates showing that the projected Reagan budget for 1986—adjusted for inflation—was only 4 percent smaller than Mr. Carter's projected 1986 budget. So much for the idea that Mr. Reagan is radically reducing the size of government.

Would today's economy have been much different under Mr. Carter? It Would today's economy have been much different under Mr. Carter? It is doubtful. Tight money might have been relaxed sooner. Arguably, unemployment (7.4 percent when Mr. Carter left office) might be 9 to 9½ percent instead of today's 10.8 percent. Just as arguably, however, inflation might have declined only to 7 to 9 percent instead of today's 4 to 6 percent. It is difficult to imagine, Mr. Carter being showered with praise for that kind of performance on the economy.

Not everything would have been the same, of course, By Mr. Weidenbaum's estimates, Mr. Carter would have increased defense spending much less sharply than Mr. Reagan. The defense portion of the budget would have risen from 24 percent in 1982 to 29 percent in 1986 compared with Mr. Reagan's 36 percent. Also, taxes probably would not have heen cut.

Mr. Reagan's 36 percent. Also, taxes probably would not have been cut. Deficits might have been somewhat smaller, but the federal tax burden would have hit a postwar record in 1982 of about 16 percent of personalincome, compared with today's 14 percent.

The point is not to pick among alternative menus of policies and outcomes. Is a mix of 11 percent unemployment and 5 percent inflation better than 9 percent unemployment and 8 percent inflation? Arguments can be made on either side. The real point is more modest: to show that, by comparison with past expectations, just about everything on the platter was

Old assumptions about economic management have collapsed. Government does not have a painless way to reduce inflation, especially when everyone has come to expect it. Spending commitments (including a consensus for somewhat higher military outlays) have outraced the tax base. Taxes must be increased, spending must be reduced or permanent deficits



These are unpleasant matters, but the tendency to distill them into pithy phrases — "Reaganomics" being the classic example — and to personalize them makes understanding more, not less, difficult. In part, this seems to be the object. Politicians avoid distasteful realities; the news media revel in

In the abstract, it is easy to imagine a politician capitalizing on candor. Poll after poll shows that popular faith in political leaders and institutions has declined. It seems plausible to think that people do not understand the

nas declined. It seems plausible to think that people do not understand the changes going on about them and would reward someone for easing to-day's political and psychological disorientation.

But this vision has yet to appeal to any practicing politician of stature, which suggests that the notion itself may be naive. Mr. Reagan has not distinguished himself by the candor of his economic expositions; his early specifies were nothing if not evangelical. None of his region Democratic speeches were nothing if not evangelical. None of his major Democratic critics has done much better. Their pet policies — "income policy" and "industrial policy" — rival "supply-side economics" in their obscuring and deceiving qualities.

deceiving qualities.

The result is a political system without bearings. Americans dislike ideology, but every political system needs a modest amount of it. It helps ex-plain events, embodies widely shared values and provides a basis for practi-

A modernized New Deal ideology performed these functions until recently. It asserted the government's ability to manage the economy for the greater good. It married social and economic policy. By fostering maximum economic growth, government could tap rising wealth to correct social injustice. Everyone benefited.

But when government showed itself unable to run the economy according to specification. New Deal ideology ceased to perform its political role. It could not explain events adequately. Economic stagnation and inflation destroyed the sense of shared values; new programs for some groups meant taxing other groups. There was no longer a basis for practical action. Reagonomics posed as a substitute. But it is as yet nothing more than a

phantom philosophy. It has not sought to explain changed economic and social realities in the context of values that provide the basis for practical programs. A political system unable to understand where it is coming from and where it is going simply wanders. This is the ultimate nature of today's stalemate in the United States.

# **Undiplomatic Envoys**

It is rare, and usually unwise, for ambassadors to lecture governments in public, either their own or their hosts'. Diplomacy is an art of discretion that should save its bluntest language for the most private communications. But this rule was twice broken recently in regard to Central America, with at least the possibility of salutary effect.

Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to

El Salvador, pointedly reminded that country's rulers last month of the United States public's uneasiness about violations of human rights. Although his strong words were later toned down by the White House, there is evidence that Salvadoran politicians

finally got the message.

More recently, Francisco Fiallos Navarro. Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, publicly called for a "dramatic change" in the policies of his country's Sandinist rulers. His candor has now cost him his job. In an interview with the opposition daily, La Prensa, Mr. Fiallos argued that greater respect for pluralism at home, including elections, less censorship and more tolerance toward the church could improve the country's relations with the United States. Nicaragua's leaders

prohibited publication of the interview. A good ambassador is a two-way conduit

The Palestinian question has given rise to serious international concern after the tragic

events in Lebanon earlier this year. The two-

month Israeli siege of West Beirut, the atroci-

ties perpetrated by the invaders and their proteges on the Palestinians in Lebanon,

which climaxed in the massacres of Sabra

and Chatila, and the suffering and depriva-

tion they have been forced to undergo as ref-

ugees have brought sharply into focus what has been the unchanged fate of the Palestini-

ans for over three decades. But it is not the

suffering of the Palestinians and the martyr-

dom of their men, women and children in

Lebanon alone that can explain the current

international concern for a solution of the

Palestinian problem. National oppression is a

matter often absorbed in history as long as

the victim lacks the ability to make the op-pressor's life difficult. The Palestinian ques-

Palestinian Resistance

of information. Beside explaining the views of his government to another, he owes his superiors a professional view of how their policies are understood abroad. Delivering these messages in public almost always complicates the diplomat's already delicate mission. But when the messages are being ig-nored, the exceptional public declaration can have a powerful effect.

It is surely significant that Mr. Fiallos was the second consecutive Nicaraguan ambassa-

dor to voice such criticism of his government. Managua's men in Washington, chosen more for their sophistication than their zealotry, persist in seeing the flaws as well as the virtues of the Sandinist revolution.

Similarly, Ambassador Hinton followed in the footsteps of his predecessor in the Carter administration. Robert White. The recurring boldness of two such different U.S. diplomats betrays an obvious frustration with the United States' inability to assert humane val-

ues through its aid. Ambassadors risk their entire mission, sometimes their careers, with such public lec-

lomats with the courage to speak out deserve to be given a hearing. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

tures. Mr. Fiallos has now paid for his. Dip-

tion has forced itself upon the world's atten-

tion because of the intrepid resistance the Palestinians offered to the Israeli invaders.

The endless series of debt renegotiations

now going on with Mexico, Brazil, Argentina

and other borrowers is economically as well as financially crucial. As long as American

banks are worried about the adequacy of

their reserves they will be in a poor state to

finance a recovery.

There is a Catch 22 here, however: a recov-

ery in the industrialized world is essential to

get the debtors out of trouble; and so we have the unusual spectacle of central banks

summoning meetings not to restrain lending, but to urge its continuation. It is too early to

forecast the result; but this is what will deter-

— The Financial Times (London).

World Economic Disorder

— The Dawn (Karachi).

# Why U.S. Should Back Some Cambodian Rebels

NEW YORK — The memory of Vietnam has prevented Ameri-

ca from responding to the rape of Cambodia. But national security and human rights concerns suggest that it should provide military and economic aid to the noncommunist Cambodian forces fighting Vietnamese colo-

For three and a half years from April 1975, Cambodia lived under the totalitarian rule of Pol Pot's Kampuchean Communist Party — a regime that exterminated 2 million people and turned the rest into slave labor. In December 1978, Vietnam, which from April 1970 until April 1977 had provided crucial military and propaganda support for Pol Pot, again invaded Cambodia.

Khmer people from genocide," the Vietnamese overthrew their disobedient former comrades and installed a puppet regime. Intransigent in its co-lonial aspirations, Soviet-backed Vietnam ignored the United Na-tions's repeated calls to withdraw. InBy Stephen J. Morris

stead, its troops tried mass starvation (which killed 700,000 civilians in 1979) and biochemical warfare in order to crush resistance. These policies have failed. Today, arrayed against 180,000

Vietnamese troops is a loose coalition of resistance forces. The main component is the 20,000- to 30,000-man remnant of Pol Pot's army, well-sup-plied by China, but with arms inferior to the Soviet and American weapoury of the Vietnamese.

The second component is the 9,000-man Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Prince Sihanouk's former prime minister, Son Sann. It is a pro-Western nationual members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The third element is the 3,000-man Moulmaka, led by Sihanouk, which gets limited Chinese and North Korean aid.

The struggle has reached a stalemate. What can the United States do? There are three options. The first is to recognize the Vietnamese puppet regime and thus, de facto, Vietname hegemony over all of Indochina.

That is the worst option. It would assist a dangerous shift in the Asian balance of power, securing for the Russians important naval base facilities at Kompong Som to complement their American-built base at Cam Ranh Bay. It would leave Thailand vulnerable to Vietnamese-backed subversion. More important, it would be a bizarre slap in the face of America's friends, who have worked hard to build the huge United Nations majority against Vietnam's aggression.

American reliability, would either seek protection by closer alignment with China, or else (in Malaysia's and Indonesia's cases) accommodate themselves to Soviet and Vietnamese foreign policies. China, seeing its ba-sic goal of strategic cooperation with

aid program for Pakistan may get lost in the last-minute rush to adjourn the

If that happens, high administra-tion authorities by no means exclude

the possibility that the "accommoda-

tionists" in the Zia government might

prevail with the argument that if Pak-istan cannot count on the Americans,

that is all the more reason for cutting

a deal with the Soviets to close the

border and ease the way for a "paci-fied" Afghanistan. The Soviets would

be grateful. The potentially explosive Afghan refugee problem would be solved. Pakistan would somehow be a

But from an American point of view, it is hard to see how this would

advance the interests of either the

numan-rights critics or those who

would seek to deter Pakistan's development as a nuclear power. Withholding American aid would remove any U.S. leverage on the Pakistani government; going forward with aid

offers the prospect of some leverage.

The question — and even administration advocates concede that it is a

close question - is whether, in a situ

ation where a certain balancing of

evils is required, some leverage is not

The Washington Post.

safer place.

better than none.

me-duck session of Congre

America against Soviet expansionism nullified, would likely accelerate its drift away from cordial ties with the United States. The U.S. influence in Asia would disappear overnight.
The second option is the current

policy - for the United States to give diplomatic support to the Son Sann and Sihanouk forces while making proper gestures of abhorrence toward their coalition partners. This policy, lacking concrete economic or military element, is useless since it does not redress the imbalance in the quality of weapons that favors Vietnam. It leaves the unpopular Pol Pot forces dominating the resistance.

Finally, it is defective in that it leaves all effective anti-Vietnamese leadership in the region in China's hands. This enables Moscow and Hanoi to divide the ASEAN bloc by playing upon Malaysia's and Indonesia's fears of China. In this way. the united front in Asia against Soviet-Vietnamese expansionism may be eroded in the long run.

What ASEAN, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the indochinese peoples would most prefer is the final option: America must provide economic and military aid to the beleaguered resistance movements of Son Sann and Sihanouk, Only these forces represent nontotalitarian, nationalist values. That they survived against 180,000 heavily armed Vietnamese while receiving minuscule external aid testifies to their grass-roots support. If food, medicine and light weapons were provided, the noncommunists could expand their manpower and effectiveness dramatically.

The Vietnamese military, occupying Laos as well as Cambodia, and pinned down by an angry China to the north, cannot escalate much fur-ther. The Soviet Union, burdened by its aid to the Polish, Cuban and Vietnamese economic fiascoes, and unable to deal with its own Afghanistan quagmire, is in no position for large-scale intervention in Cambodia. Thus, American aid to the nationalists would impede Hanoi's imperial drive. It could compel Hanoi to begin negotiations leading to withdrawal and internationally supervised elections in Cambodia.

The Cambodians are trapped be-tween Vietnamese colonialism and Pol Pot. Only irresponsible inaction by the United States makes this horrile fate inevitable.

didate in polítical science at Cohumbia University.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski admitted that the nation passed the test of patriotism and maturity, yet he was unwilling to lift the restrictions of the "state of war." He only "sus-

pended" them, in case another test proved necessary. In effect, he did not suspend the restrictions at all; he wrote them into the permanent penal code. There will be no more martial law. Martial law has become the law.

**Poles Will** 

Continue

To Resist

The author is a Polish journalist visiting the United States. He asked that his name not be

used when he wrote this report

for The Las Angeles Times.

L OS ANGELES — To a detached observer from the West, recent

developments in Poland may look.

like a cruel faree; a shocking (yet real) comedy, a "Catch-22" dressed in a Polish uniform. A group of intellec-

tuals from the Committee for the De-

lense of Workers — who had acted as .

moderate, mediating advisers of Soli-darity—await trial for "an attempt to overthrow the system by force," an offense for which the Polisb penal

For the sake of clarity, "state se-cret" has been defined as "all unau-thorized information." Divulging

state secrets is a serious crime, pun-ishable by 10 years' imprisonment

Since the imposition of martial law, the Polish media were full of gross

anti-American attacks. Yet the mili-

tary junta took a sudden offense at "continued crificism of Poland and

aggressiveness in the programs of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe." For this disrespect, it punished America by banning Polish scholars from studying in the United States for American woney.

for American money.

In the meantime, "normalization" of internal politics was announced, and the long-awaited relaxation of the long-awaited law the law the law the law the law the long-awaited law the la

martial law rules was declared by the

parliament. Phone calls will no longer

be "monitored," yet some telephones will be "wiretapped." Temporary de-tainers will be released from concen-

tration camps so that they can be properly arrested.

Test Passed

code provides a death sentence.

The meaning of these elaborate moves is as clear as they are predictable; under the Communist regime. there is no "normal" state to which both the government and society can peacefully return. There are only dif-ferent varieties of abnormality, various degrees of the same historical aberration.

Yet the purpose of the verbal jug-gling in which the rulers of Poland engage may need some explanation. In a totalitarian state, the function of a lie is far from simple. No one is really expected to believe it. The times of genuine, whole-hearted propaganda have long since passed, and lying has become one of the most important, lovingly practiced rituals of

Like all such rituals, it is not meant to impose the idea of omnipotence and intimidate possible opponents. The more shameless, implausible and appalling it is, the stronger it makes its point: "Who rules the state rules the truth."

Stage Ending

We have witnessed the end of a certain stage of the Polish struggle. During the last two years, the Polish people have lived through two oments of ultimate truth, when the facts gained absolute predominance over the words: First, during the strikes of August 1980, and later, in

December 1981. The Poles saw their dream almost come true, and then they saw it cynically thwarted. They experienced a sudden eruption of national will and political emotions. They felt the attention of the world focused on them. They were praised, exalted, mythologized, used, instructed, admonished,

called to order. Now, again, they face a period of loneliness and oblivion. All this has happened many times before, yet each turn of the wheel added something to the Polish experience and contributed to historical self-awareness. During mass confrontations, disillusionments turned into sources of strength. Perhaps the most important lessons of the present round are two: The futility of a "dialogue" with the rulers of that nousovereign, dependent country and disappointment with a Roman Catholic Church too eager to make a separate

deal with the regime.

As for the future, the Poles will probably continue their latent war the passive resistance that has be-come their second nature. They will pay their price and accumulate the burden of bitterness and anger. They will try again, in a different time, pos-sibly with different methods. For them, the game is not over, and never will be. They have accepted their condition of waiting and expectation the only condition given to them by

modern history.

Stephen J. Morris is a doctoral can-

#### DEC. 21: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Other Opinion

1907: Jewish Voters Angry

WASHINGTON - President Theodore Roosevelt is much concerned over the outburst of hostility toward Mr. Taft in the Hebrew quarter of New York, which threatens the secretary of war's availability as a candidate for president. A storm has been raised because Mr. Taft toasted the czar recently at a luncheon. This is sufficiently serious to make Mr. Taft's success at the polls in New York doubtful, because the Semitic vote is much more than sufficient to swing the state. The president and Mr. Tast have conferred with Mr. Simon Wolf, who induced President Roosevelt to send the Kischinieff petition to the czar on the eve of the last campaign, which had solidified the Hebrew vote for Mr.

PARIS - Canadian radium-producing com-

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chauman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairman LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher Executive Editor ROLAND PINSON PHILIP M FOISTE RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

mine the actual outlook for 1983.

1932: Canadian Radium Output

panies, in which considerable American capital is invested, are expected to break the monopoly held in recent years by Belgian producers operating in Katanga, Belgian Congo, according to Major Bernard Day, Toronto consulting engineer, who recently conferred with Madame Marie Curie, discoverer of radium. Major Day said he had arranged to supply Madame Curie with the radium ore that she needs for experimental purposes and that she had had difficulty in procuring else-where. If the Great Bear Lake production, discovered two years ago, has the success Major Day predicts for it, it will bring back to North America the leadership that Utah and Colorado lost to Katanga about 1926.

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# A Difficult U.S. Choice on Pakistan

WASHINGTON — Predictably, the recent visit of Pakistan's president, General Zia ul-Haq, sparked a brisk debate over the wisdom of the Reagan embrace of Pakistan, and settled nothing. Such is the sensitivity of the real issue that the argument was never truly joined.

General Zia promised not to build a nuclear bomb. Congressional critics told the public not to believe him. But administration officials said we should take his word for it. For them to have done otherwise would have risked rejection of their \$3.2-billion, six-year military and economic aid program for Pakistan under rules of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

General Zia was rightly taken to task by the press and the Congress for his dictatorial rule, his political repression, his low grades from Amnesty International. His reply — that nobody's perfect and, anyway, de-mocracy takes time in developing Third World nations—was not nearly good enough for human-rights ac-

But the Reagan administration smiled politely. General Zia stands as Exhibit A in the Reagan case, as laid out by the country's United Nations ambassador. Jeane Kirkpatrick, for doing business with strategically placed authoritarian (as distinct from totalitarian, which is to say commu-nist) regimes. So Ronald Reagan gave General Zia a huge hello and placed him "at the front rank of the nations shouldering a great responsibility for mankind.

For as long as the issue is dealt with in this fashion, the tax-paying public is going to be in a poor way to judge whether General Zia is (a) a faithless, ruthless opportunist, to be cold-shouldered, or (b) a potential as-set to be generously, if gingerly, encouraged.

Prudence counsels the latter course - if you are prepared to be a little cynical. Indeed, by its juxtaposition to Afghanistan, Pakistan offers a perfect test of the choice between the relative wickedness of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Pakistan may not be a pretty case, in Amnesty's eyes, but Soviet-occupied Afghani-stan today is a human-rights monstrosity. And it is the role that Pakistan might (or might not) play in some resolution of the Soviet's brutal presence in Afghanistan that makes the Pakistan issue so difficult to ar-

gue publicly.

General Zia was playing with words when he said during a U.S.

By Philip Geyelin

television interview that he is "not actually aware" of what outside help the Afghanistan freedom fighters may be getting "because we don't act as a conduit." The fact is that Pakistan has the capacity to influence Af-ghanistan's fate — perhaps decisively.

General Zia would not say it and the Pakistanis hate to have it said. But an open Pakistani border with Afghanistan — which is to say, the availability of Pakistani territory as a sanctuary and a supply route for the rebels and a safe haven for some 2.8 million refugees — is quite simply a necessity. Without it, the insurgency within Afghanistan would dry up within a matter of weeks.

#### Open Border Needed

The result for the Soviets would be the winding down of an ugly, draining war, a free hand to consolidate their grip on Afghanistan in less overtly ruthless ways; an easing of the worldwide condemnation the investor has exped This would beight. vasion has earned. This would heighten the threat to U.S. interests in the region, most notably in the Gulf. On its face, it would seem to menace Pakistan itself.

So what would encourage General Zia to tighten border controls and make things simpler for the Soviets? Nothing, he has indicated, and U.S. officials tend to believe him. But a large part of the case for generous military and economic aid to the government rests on the estimate top Reagan policymakers that General Zia is not entirely his own master - that he must deal with elements profoundly suspicious of the United States, but also fearful of the Soviet Union, and inclined toward accommodation with the superpower

next door. Hence the administration argument that the United States must go out of its way to demonstrate its reliability. And hence, logically, the anguish at high levels over the possibility that the first installment of the new

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## Drug Execution

Regarding "Murderer in U.S. Is Ex-ecuted With Injection of Drugs" (IHT, Dec. 8) and "Health Agency in U.S. Proposes Reductions in Medicare, Medicaid" (IHT, Dec. 9): Regarding the stories on first execution by lethal injection, and the subsequent story on the cut of Medical funds by the HEW, I was tempted to ask did the two doctors who presided at the execution perform this valuable task as a charity case? Perhaps they should ask themselves would they have performed a more pedestrian operation on the unfortunate man if he had presented himself fundless at a more orthodox "health-care" institution?

NICHOLAS GREALY. London.

Not So Splendid

Regarding "Yugoslavia, For One, Would Like to Be Left Alone" by Wil-liam Pfaff (IHT, Dec. 10): Mr. Pfaff claims that the Yugoslavs still eat "splendidly."

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR that impression during his stay on the

occasion of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's visit to the country, when the dinners were no doubt lavish. However, while no one goes really hungry, there is a chronic shortage in Yugoslavia of many food items we have come to consider essential, such as coffee. Any Yugoslav will jump for joy if you bring him a half pound of coffee, or confectionery, because these are traditionally unobtainable in food shops.

> DR. AXEL HORHAGER, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.

OAU Reform

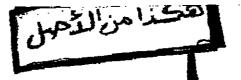
Regarding "Collapse of OAU: Summit Opens Way for New Rivalry" (IHT, Nov. 28): Africa could not be any worse without the OAU, since the organization was founded on undemocratic and biased principles. Since its establishment in 1963, the OAU has only succeeded in giving "splendidly." He may have received deal ears to such legitimate cries as

the Eritreans' and the Somalis' in Eastern Ethiopia. If impoverished and troubled Africa is to have relative peace and stability:

i) The old OAU charter should be substituted with a new and unbiased charter that enables the Organization to solve such long-overdue conflicts as the Eritrean, Spanish Sahara, Ogaden, Southern Sudan and Namibia effectively. When Ethiopia's Haile Selassie, Morocco's Hassan and the other African leaders approved the charter in 1963, they left no room for challenge to their oppressive rules and expansionist policies. One of the instances is the OAU's unwillingness to intervene in the devastating and brutal Eritrean war of independence which is now in its 21st year - one of the longest in modern world history. 2) The new charter should recognize that colonizers are not always

3) Some of the colonial boundaries should be redrawn

MICHAEL DAVIDSON. Washington.



# )wight Macdonald, 76, Dies; Author, Essayist

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Dwight Macnald, 76, author and essayist, d here Sunday of a heart ail-

Known for the wry style he night to his articles in such mag-ines as The New Yorker, uper's, Esquire and The Nation, f. Macdonald was involved in litical contention much of his He started out as an orthodox immunist but then passed ough Trotskyism, anarchism

He was too much of an individust and skeptic to be beholden to y ideology for long. Although he mitted he had mellowed in rent years, he never was far from t jousting in print that marked a much-splintered American left the years immediately before dafter World War II.

Mr. Macdonald was a graduate Phillips Exeter Academy and ale University. He began his ca-er as a journalist and enjoyed a ng association (1929-36) with atune magazine from its beginngs. He later became an associe editor of the Partisan Review. uring the war years he founded olitics, a maverick journal of the ft. In later years he gained a rep-tation as a movie critic with squire (1960-66).

His literary merits earned him lection in 1970 to the National Intitute of Arts and Letters. He also eld visiting professorships at a umber of colleges over the years and taught at John Jay College in lew York in the mid-1970s.

"I was a Trotskyist once," he bserved in 1970 during a discusion of labeling people in politics; practice he regarded with some lisdain. "Then I became an anrchist, and then I lost interest beause I saw no possibility under isenhower. I began to worry bout politics again only about 965 - and that was over Vietnam. I'm not a radical now in the ense of believing in a revolution-ry solution. But I don't feel paricularly conservative.

The Vietnam War, in fact, was he last catalyst to bring Mr. Macionald into the national political ray. In 1968, he joined other activis on the campuses to speak out gainst U.S. involvement and to irge young men to defy the draft.
"I have reluctantly decided that

ivil disobedience is the only anwer to the immorality of our imes," he declared then. "This is he first time in my life that I have ver felt obliged to violate the

Among the volumes Mr. Maclonald wrote or compiled were Henry Wallace: The Man and the

lutionist: Essays in Political Criti-cism" (1957); "Parodies" (1960), an anthology of that genre from Chancer to Max Berbohm and beyond; "Against the American Grain" (1963); and "Essays and Afterthoughts: 1938-1974."

Other deaths: - Roy Webb, 94, who as a student wrote Columbia University's fight song "Roar, Lion, Roar" and later composed scores for more than 100 movies, Dec. 10 of a heart attáck in Santa Monica, California. His film music included "Citizen Kane," "Gunga Din," "Marty,"
"Notorious," "Kitty Foyle," "I Renember Mama" and "Sinbad

Lawrence W. Hoyt, 81, a found-



Dwight Macdonald

er of the Walden Book Co. of Stamford, Connecticut, now one of the largest bookstore chains in the United States, Friday in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

# Leonid Kogan Is Dead; **Noted Soviet Violinist**

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Leonid Kogan,
58, the internationally acclaimed
Soviet violinist, died Friday, the official Soviet news agency Tass announced Sunday. Tass did not report where Mr. Kogan had died give a cause of death.

Mr. Kogan, who gained recogni-tion by winning first prize at the Prague World Youth Festival competition in 1947, gave frequent concerts abroad and performed as a soloist with major U.S. orches-tras, including the New York Phil-harmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Cleveland Or-

He was a professor at the Moscow State Conservatory and was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1965. He was criticized by some musi-cians in the West for lending his voice and prestige to official Soviet campaigns against dissident intel-

In 1971, Mr. Kogan canceled a scheduled appearance with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, giving as his reason the presence of a Russian defector in its cello sec-

Mr. Kogan frequently served as a host in the Soviet Union for visiting American orchestras and musicians. A Jew, he supported Soviet foreign policy in general and in 1970 joined 51 other Soviet Jews in signing a statement rejecting the charge that Jews were discriminat-

ed against in the Soviet Union. Mr. Kogan's playing was praised for its "refinement of conception." He was known as a claswanted in the Millions sicist, a precise, elegant, calm performer who achieved nearly absolute mastery of musical problems



Leonid Kogan

but who played, in the view of some critics, without passion.

He was born in 1924 in Dnepro-petrovsk in the Ukraine. He first studied violin with his father and at the age of 10 went to Moscow. He was later admitted to the Moscow Conservatory of Music, the premier musical institution in the Soviet Union.

In 1952, he began to teach at the conservatory. Mr. Kogan also organized a renowned trio with the pianist Emil Gilels and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich. His wife, Yelizaveta, a sister of

Mr. Gilels, was also a violinist and often appeared with him in works for two violins. Mr. Kogan's daughter, Nina, is a pianist and accompanied him in concerts in the United States in 1975. His son, Pavel, a violinist, won the international competition in Helsinki in

PLO Leader Ignores Hard-Liners in a Bid to Capitalize on U.S. Peace Plan

New York Timer Service
DAMASCUS — For the last two months. Palestine Liberation Organization officials say, Yasser Arafat has been virtually ignoring PLO hard-liners and pursuing a diplomatic strategy aimed at bringing his guerrilla organization into a position to take part in President Ronald Reagan's Middle

By Thomas L. Friedman

East peace initiative. "Arafat is off on his own," said senior official of the Palestine National Council, the PLO parliament-in-exile. "If he comes up with something, he will try to sell it to the rest of the leadership. If not, you will hear him singing a very different song very soon."

Mr. Arafat's strategy, PLO officials say, appears designed to make Amman the PLO's replacement for Beirut. Just as he waged guerrilla war from Lebanon, he will now try to wage guerrilla di-plomacy through the Jordanian

Mr. Arafat is not seeking to take over Jordan, as the PLO did with part of Lebanon. officials say. Rather, he appears to be trying to cultivate a relationship with King Hussein of Jordan through which the two can coordinate efforts in any negotiations over the Israelioccupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and create a general frame-work for linkage between Jordan and any future Palestinian entity established on land relinquished by Israel.

Mr. Arafat has several reasons to be attracted to Jordan. It houses the largest single group of people in the Palestinian diaspora. Many of its Palestinian residents, as well their compatriots in the West Bank, favor some kind of association between a Palestinian homeland and Jordan because of longstanding familial and economic

Moreover, Jordan is now the focus of American diplomacy in the Middle East and the door through which the PLO must pass if it wants to be involved in that diplomacy. The Reagan plan, which calls for the creation of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank tied to Jordan, may be unacceptable to PLO hard-liners. But other PLO officials believe it may be the only program for Palestinian self-government that has a realistic chance of being put into ef-

In his two rounds of talks with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat did not make any serious concessions. But he is understood to have established a tentative working relationship with the king that will be conveyed to President Reagan when the American and Jordanian leaders meet in Washington on Tuesday.

Some PLO officials say there is a kind of grudging interest within the guerrilla organization over Mr. Peres said.

whether the Arafat-Hussein under-standings will be enough to en-courage Washington to try to start should be a "special administrative negotiations on the basis of the

relationship."
The precise makeup of this spe-Reagan proposal.
According to PLO and Western

**Arafat Casts His Lot With Jordan and Hussein** 

**NEWS ANALYSIS** diplomatic sources, there were some basic understandings be-tween Mr. Hussein and Mr.

One, the sources said, was that the king had no mandate to speak on the PLO's behalf. Mr. Arafat asked the king simply to present the PLO's suggestions and to relay the American responses or coun-

derstanding, on the question of

cial relationship has been kept de-liberately vague, with no indica-tion whether it would mean a federal system with a strong central government under Mr. Hussein or a confederation of two independ-ent states that would act independently except in key areas of mili-

tary and foreign affairs. It appears to many officials that Mr. Arafat is trying to satisfy the part of the Reagan plan calling for an association between Jordan and any Palestinian entity without get-ing into the sensitive issue of whether that entity would be an independent state, as the PLO wants, or something less than that,

The sources said a second un-Mr. Reagan's proposal for a link- as President Reagan proposes.

This, some diplomats have noted, is a characteristic Arafat tactic: Give the appearance of a concession to one side while relling the rest of the PLO leadership that nothing has been conceded, then

wait to see what happens. A third understanding described y the PLO and Western sources, on the question of recognizing Israel's right to exist, was that Mr. Arafat would prefer to draw Mr. Reagan's attention to the resolutions adopted at the Arab conference in Fez. Morocco, in September suggesting UN guarantees for the security of all states in the re-

At this stage, many diplomats believe, Mr. Arafat appears not to want to go beyond the Fez declaration - not until he is certain of getting a territorial concession of his own in return.

member of parliament from the opposition Labor Party. He asked

to appear, the commission said.



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# U.S. Envoy Meets With Gemayel

BEIRUT — The U.S. special envoy Morris Draper returned here Monday from Jerusalem, and the Lebanese government insisted on U.S. participation in Lebanese-Is-raeli talks on the withdrawal of

foreign armies from Lebanon. Mr. Draper met with President Amin Gemayel and briefed him on Israel's decision Sunday to drop its demand for holding part of the talks in Jerusalem, Lebanon's state radio reported.

The Lebanese Army command, meanwhile, announced that three Lebanese soldiers and two civilian employees of the army had been killed in renewed fighting between

#### Professor Says Begin Deserves Physics Award

TEL AVIV — An Israeli professor who nominated Prime Minister Menachem Begin for the Nobel Prize in physics has been reprimanded by his university senate.

Asher Peres, dean of the Haifa Technion physics de-partment, nominated Mr. Begin, saying he was at least as worthy of the physics honor as of the Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Begin and the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt were awarded the peace prize in

The university president, Yosef Singer, said Sunday that Mr. Peres should not have used his position to advance

his political views.
"I'm proud of what I did,"

Mr. Shamir was not represented rightist Christian and leftist Druze to work out a schedule of further militiamen on the highway beproceedings. Hearings are to retween the central mountain towns sume Sunday with testimony in closed session by Mordechai Gur, a former chief of staff who is a

of Aley and Bhamdoun. The names of the victims, announced by the army, showed that all were Moslems. The communiqué did not say which of the warring militias in the central mountains was responsible for the

The Israeli command said in Tel Aviv that Druze gunmen ambushed a car carrying Christians just south of Aley and killed eight persons. It was not clear whether the Lebanese and Israeli communiqués were talking about the

Massacre Panel to Call Sharon The New York Times reported from Jerusalem that Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, who told the state commission investigating the Beirut massacre of Palestinians that he did not wish to testify again, will be summoned nonetheless, the commission an

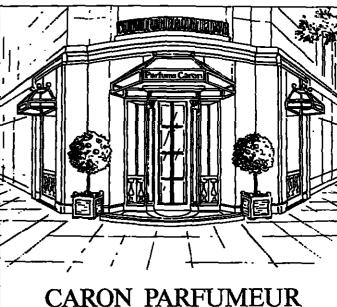
nounced Monday.

Mr. Sharon will be called at the request of one of the other top officials who were warned by the commission that they could be harmed by the panel's findings. The official was not named.

The commission is charged with determining the scope of Israeli responsibility for the massacre. It has issued warnings to nine of Israel's leading governmental and military officials, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. All were given the right to introduce further evidence and call and cross-examine wit-

The members and staff of the commission met Monday with representatives of eight of the nine -

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# China's Prime Minister in Cairo on 10-Nation Africa Tour

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO - China's prime minister. Zhao Ziyang, arrived here Monday on the start of a monthlong, 10-nation tour of Africa, marking a new Chinese effort to assert its influence in Third World affairs after years of paying little attention to this continent.

He is the first Chinese prime minister to visit Africa in 19 years. and, if for no other reason than

this, his trip is attracting a good deal of attention and speculation as to its motives.

During his four-day stay in Cairo, Mr. Zhao was scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with President Hosni Mubarak on subjects ranging from Middle East peace plans and the nonaligned movement to Chinese arms and technical assistance for Egypt.

His visit coincides with increasing Egyptian diplomatic activity in League delegation, led by King

preparation for the summit of non-aligned nations scheduled for New Delhi in March. Also, it is likely that Mr. Mubarak will try to gain Mr. Zhao's backing for Egypt's stand on U.S. President Royald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative: Mr. Mubarak has been more supportive of it than most other

Earlier this month, Chinese leaders received in Beijing an Arab Hussein of Jordan, that gained China's backing for the Arab peace plan drawn up in Fez. Morocco, in September.

Mr. Muharak has praised the Arab plan but has said that it lacks any mechanism for being put into effect. He has said that the Reagan initiative, calling for the creation of a Palestinian entity in association with Jordan, is more realistic and has a greater chance of serving as a basis for negotiations with Is-

Before leaving Beijing, Mr. Zhao spelled out in general terms China's policy toward the Palestinian question and the right of Israel to

#### Surinam's Leader **Denies Reports** Of 30 Executions

Resters

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados —
Lieutenant Colonel Daysi
Bouterse, Surinam's military leader, has denied reports that more than 30 people were executed earli-er this month after what the leftist military regime called a coup at-tempt by the country's "rich eco-nomic elite."

Colonel Bouterse, whose National Military Council came to power in a 1980 coup, also said it might be weeks before a civilian government took over. "It is time government took over. "It is time for us to form a truly revolutionary government in which the working class and the oppressed can recog-nize themselves," he told the Car-ibbean News Agency in an inter-view by telex from Paramaribo, Surinam's capital.

Asked about diplomatic and news reports that more than 30 people, including prominent opposition leaders, were executed, Colonel Bouterse said: "Those rumors can be sent to the realm of fairy tales. We protest forcefully against all false information, which is mainly coming from Holland." Surinam received its independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

The government has said 15 persons were shot trying to escape af-ter plotting the coup attempt. The Netherlands and the United States have suspended aid to Surinam because of the reported executions.

CAPE TOWN - Damage from

and construction will continue, of-

ent stand that if Israel withdraws from occupied Arab lands and restores the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a state of their own, on this basis all countries in the Middle East should enjoy the right to independence and exis-

in addition to Middle East peace plans, the two leaders are also likely to discuss the state of the badly fragmented nonaligned movement, of which Egypt and China were founding members in the early 1950s. After years of isolation because of its peace treaty with Israel, Egypt is trying to reassert itself as an active member of

Egypt and China have had good, if not exactly close, relations since President Anwar Sadat broke Egypt's ties with Moscow in the early 1970s and turned elsewhere

for arms and diplomatic support. China has sold Egypt about 100 F-6 jet fighters, the Chinese version of the Soviet-built MiG-19, in addition to a wide variety of spare parts for Egypt's Soviet equipment and at least one submarine. Whether a new arms deal would be signed during Mr. Zhao's visit was not known Tuesday, but Egypt has been seeking new arms from many sources, primarily the United States and Western Europe.

This and the substance of the discussions are likely to become clearer when the two leaders hold a news conference Tuesday after their second meeting. The first took place within hours of Mr. Zhao's arrival Monday afternoon.

The Chinese prime minister is scheduled to visit Algeria and Morocco next, then head for Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya The first three are probably China's closest allies in Africa. The 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) railroad that China built from Dar es Salaam to northern Zambia is its biggest showcase project in Africa.

#### Pakistan Seizes 2 Zia Foes

United Press International ISLAMABAD. Pakistan - The police seized two political leaders during the weekend in the latest arrests aimed at crushing opposi-tion to President Mohammed Zia

Congress, the main black national-

ist group seeking to end white mi-nority rule in South Africa, claimed responsibility for the bombings. A statement by the

group, issued in Dar es Salaam,

Tanzania, said that limpet mines

were used in the bombings, and

But the regional manager of the Electricity Supply Commission said in Cape Town that the explosions caused "equipment damage, not structural damage." The offi-

cial, George F. Hellstrom, said

there was no damage to Koeberg's two reactors and "work will be

continuing." No one was injured

and commission officials said there

was no possibility of a radiation

Mr. Hellstrom had said Sunday

that there was no radioactive mate-

rial at the plant 17 miles (28 kilom-

eters) north of Cape Town. On

Monday he said that there was nu-

clear fuel at the site, but that none

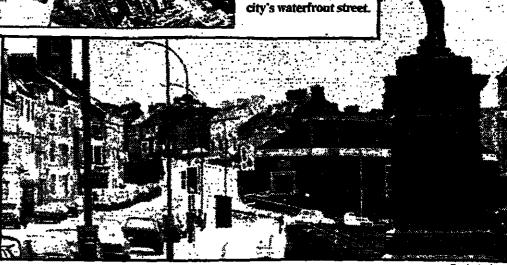
was in either reactor and that "it only becomes radioactive after it's

An official of Framatome, the

been in the reactor."

that beavy damage was caused.

Mark Roughan works it his father's store in Portstewart, Northern Ireland. Below, a statue of a British Tommy, monument to the local men killed in World War I, keeps its back to the sea and its bayonet pointed over the Promenade, the



# Violence Intrudes on an Ulster Town That No Longer Remembers Why

By Jon Nordheimer New York Times Service

PORTSTEWART, Northern Ireland - On a day when the weather breaks and the sun chases low-flying clouds over the north Irish coast, a visitor can stand on the seawall here, dodging the salt spray tossed by pounding waves, and see the green headlands of Donegal dipping into the ocean 12 miles to the west.

Donegal is the northern arm of the Irish Republic, curving like a folded wing to shelter the coast of Ulster from the worst storms raging out of the Atlantic. On a sunny day, the spray glistens on the stat-ue of a British Tommy, who with rifle and bayonet guards the seawall, his back to the open sea, a monument to the local lads who died in World War I.

build the plant, had said Sunday in

Paris that there appeared to be damage to one of the reactors.

Arnold Abramowitz, a physiolo-

gy professor who heads Koeberg

Alert, a citizens' watchdog group, called for a top-level inquiry and

questioned whether the electricity

commission could "mount the

kind of security operation that this

potentially catastrophic source of

A Koeberg Alert statement said

that security at Koeberg was gross-

ly inadequate and that "having a

nuclear reactor as a target in a so-

ciety characterized by violence"

gy installations have long been a favorite target of the African Na-

Koeberg planned at a cost of 500 million rand (\$460 million), was expected to begin full opera-

tions within six months to a year,

and to meet most of the power re-

quirements of about two million

people in the western part of Cape

The first reactor was scheduled

a threat to the

power requires."

tional Congress.

The point of the statue's bayonet challenges the shops that face the water: the liquor store, the hairdresser and, farther along the waterfront street called the Pro-menade, the newsdealer's shop run by the Roughan family. Inside the shop, behind a coun-

ter on which rows of British and Irish newspapers are neatly laid out, Mark Roughan, the owner's son, sells a box of Christmas candy to a young townswoman. Before she leaves she slips one of the London tabloids out of a row and buys it. The single stark headline reads "HORROR."

It is a casual morning in Portstewart. Things started to slow down here even before what have come to be called The Troubles began in Northern Ireland. Ferryloads of tourists from Scotland used to disembark at the Pro-

know whether bomb damage

would delay the start-up.
Critics of Koeberg have said a nuclear accident could threaten as

many as 1.25 million people within

30-mile radius of Cape Town.

City authorities have complained

that the electricity commission has

not included them in safety plan-

would "once more warn foreign

investors of what is to become of

their investments in apartheid South Africa and that the attack

showed "the vulnerability of this

potence of its security forces

■ Guerrilla Ex-Leader Stain

state edifice, and the utter im-

A former leader of the African

National Congress, who accused the group of terrorism when he

appeared before a U.S. Senate sub-

committee in March, has been as-sassinated. The Associated Press

reported from Johannesburg.
Police said Saturday that Bar-

tholomew Hlapane, 64, who testi-fied before the Senate Judiciary Committee's panel on security and terrorism, was killed Thursday

vhen an unknown black man

forced his way into Mr. Hlapane's

home in the black township of

Soweto and opened fire with a submachine gun. Mr. Hlapane's wife was also killed and their 14-year-

old daughter was wounded.

The police blamed the African
National Congress. No one
claimed responsibility for the

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menade on warm summer morn ings and spend the day or a week shopping or playing golf on grassy courses laid out over coastal sand dunes. But as times prospered elsewhere in the United Kingdom, the tourists started going to Spain or

elsewhere on the Continent. An elderly man limps into the newsdealer's shop. After a few words with Andrew McCubbin, a clerk, he selects a paper carrying the headline "NO MERCY" and goes out the door with it folded under an arm.

Mr. McCubbin, 29, says a lot of Irish people his age are having trouble keeping the facts straight on the chronology of The Trou-bles. "I've forgotten what started it all. I was 16 or so when it began. There were protests and shootings and killings, and then one day people started saying, 'He had it com-ing,' and it's been like that ever since. One act of revenge for an-

other act of revenge."

He grew up at Enniskillen on the border with the Republic of Ireland in the densely Roman Catholic county of Fermanagh. In those days, as now, one knew from his earliest years that religious identity was a social and political force as well as a moral one.

"It was built up in you that you were either a Catholic or a Protestant and the others were different." he says. "It was as if it was black or white — that clear a dif-

ning.
The African National Congress statement said that the bombings warn foreign Mr. Roughan, 23, rocks gently on his heels at the side of his clerk. He wears a dark blue mackintosh against the chill that whistles in the door with the customers. When he talks his breath is visible.

Growing up in Ulster, he agrees, was filled with such concerns. It was part of daily life. If your training was right, and your home was not poisoned by hate, you eventually grew out of it through education or travel. But there is hardly an adult in Ulster whose conditioning is such that he does not, on meeting a stranger, automatically mark him either a Protestant or a Catholic through clues of name or occupation or accent.

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"There are still a lot of old bigots around, but it's the young that are causing the havoe." Mr. Roughan continues.

"Even the old Republicans and the old Loyalists are disgusted," Mr. McCubbin adds. 'They may be bigoted but they didn't throw bombs at innocent people."

His green eyes move across the day's row of papers. On top is the headline of The Daily Mirror: "HORROR AT THE DISCO."

Down the road a few miles from ortstewart, past Coleraine and Limavady, funerals are scheduled in Ballykelly for some of the local victims of a terrorist bombing there that killed 16 and injured 66. most of them British soldiers from a local barracks.

a local barracks.

"I don't know where it will end," Mr. Roughan, a Catholic, says with a sigh. "We haven't had any violence around here before."

"I still don't know how it all began," says Mr. McCubbin, a Protestant. "When you look at Irish history you can't find a beginning." history, you can't find a beginning.
It's like it's always been there. If
you can't find the beginning, can you make an end?"

■ IRA Kills Militiaman

Irish Republican Army gunmen killed a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment as he returned home from his civilian job at an army camp, United Press Interna-tional reported Monday, quoting police in Belfast.

Austin Smith, 44, was shot shortly before midnight Sunday as he parked his car near his home in Armagh, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, a police spokesman said. The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility.

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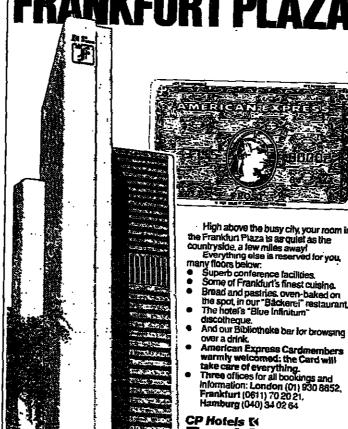
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# ARTS/LEISURE

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# Tootsie': A Hoffman Lark

Easley Blackwood composed his "Microtonal Etudes" for scales ranging from 13 to 24 notes.

New York Times Service TEW YORK — After 20 years as a mostly unemployed New York actor, Michael Dorsey Dustin Holfman) is desperate. He makes ends meet by teaching act-ing classes and then, in his spare wime, auditioning for parts he nevhat he's "difficult." He insists on providing more subtext for a role than any director wants. He's the sort of actor who, when playing a tomato in a television commercial, angrily refuses to sit down because, as he insists, "tomatoes

Span Ribbe ea, a siole in

> don't move." At the beginning of Sydney Pol-lack's rollicking, hip new comedy, "Tootsie," Michael Dorsey is at the end of his rope. When Sandy (Teri Garr), an actress friend, is turned down for a role on a TV soap opera, Michael decides to prove just how great are his tal-

He goes home, applies some spectacular makeup, puts on a fussy reddish-brown wig a suitable dress, high heels and harlequin glasses. Thus disguised, he looks like an efficient, middle aged dietician with a sense of style. He pushes his way into the audition and affecting a slight Southern ac-cent, not only wins the role on the soap, a hospital drama called "Southwest General," but becomes an overnight star of daytime televi-

sie," and it's best gotten out of the way immediately because unlike most such comedies, "Tootsie" has a lot more going for it than its gimmick. It's peither a drag show nor a knockabout comedy on the clas-sic order of "Charley's Aunt." Also, it shouldn't be compared to the elegant farce of Blake Ed-wards's "Victor/Victona."

Pollack and the writers of the Screenplay Larry Gelbart and
Murray Schisgal, have taken a
wikily improbable situation and
found just about all of its comic possibilities, not by exaggerating the obvious but hy treating it with

An important part of their success is Hoffman's grand perform-ance as both the edgy, cantanker-ous Michael Dorsey and the serenely self-assured Dorothy Michaels, the stage name he takes on the soap, a character for whom the unappreciated Michael has obviously created a whole lifetime of

Dorothy does not wobble around on her high heels — she very carefully measures her small steps. Her bra never gets knocked off-center, though she's rather tense when people get physical with her. When someone asks, not unkindly, why she wears such heavy makeup, she acknowledges that she has an unsightly mus-

Dorothy is not a parody female.

She's crazy idealization. She is almost frighteningly well groomed, as if she had followed every beauty hint ever given. She's also intelli-gent, understanding and not about to be pushed around by any male chanvinist pigs. Since Michael himself is a pig, this new, dual awareness of his gives the comedy mexpected sweetness.

There's a marvelous moment in

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Sydney Pollack and Dustin Hoffman in "Tootsie."

the middle of the film when Michael, out of drag admits to his friend Jeff (Bill Murray), a play-wright, that he was initially disappointed when he realized his Dorothy Michaels would never be a

beauty.

Dorothy may not be a beauty, but she possesses a bigness of heart and a no-nonsense approach to her life and career that Michael himself lacks. As she becomes a soap opera personality, she also wins the friendship of one of her co-stars, Julie (Jessica Lange), who plays the trampish registered nurse passions of Julie's widowed father

(Charles Durning).
The fact that Michael/Dorothy has fallen in love with Julie provides the crisis that leads to the film's hilarious climax, played live to a nationwide audience.

Beginning with Pollack and Hoffman, no one connected with Tootsie" has ever done anything

quite like this before. Every member of the cast is splendid. Lange is a total delight in a comedy role to which she brings the same sort of intelligent gravity that distinguishes her work in "Frances." George Gaynes, known principally for his work on Broadway and television, is priceless as the seedy but tirelessly lecherous leading man on the soap.

Both Bill Murray and Teri G217 have had much larger, more flamboyant roles in other films, but neither has ever appeared to such rich advantage as in "Tootsie."

In addition to maintaining the discipline that keeps "Tootsie" on track from start to finish, Pollack also turns up in a small but vividly funny role as Michael's unfriendly

"Tootsie" is the best thing that's yet happened at this year-end. It's a toot, a lark, a month in the coun-

Recently yet another attempt was made to explore the world be-yond the traditional 12 tones in a By Edward Rothstein New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The common
12-tone piece recording by the Chicago-based composer Easley Blackwood. 12-tone piano scale is more than just an alphabet of musical sounds. It has for some three cen-Working with an electronic synthesizer as part of a research project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities in turies served as our culture's "tun-ing," a presentation, in barest outconjunction with Webster College, St. Louis, the composer wrote, "12 Microtonal Etudes." Each work is written for a scale containing a dif-

line, of the tensions, consonances and possibilities of musical expression. Just as a five-note scale used in Java, a 22-note scale used in Indian music, and a 17-note scale in musical universes, so has our 12-toned "equal-tempered scale." That tuning came to maturity just as the lamiliar language of "tonality" was developing, offering flexibility, variety and coherence for the dramatic musical narratives that began to be written during the Baroque period.

But as the tonal tradition began to dissolve in this century, so did the belief in the properties of the 12-tone scale. The most influential stylistic challenge to tonality, for example, offered by Arnold Schoenberg, was called a method of composing with the 12 tones." The standard scalar divisions were retained, but each tone was broken from the harmonic associations with others that gave the scale its purpose. This was an attempt at "retuning" a tradition by reinterpreting its most basic material.

Other composers were more radical in their approach. If tonal harmonic tensions could no longer or-ganize musical material, if the 12 major and 12 minor keys were sounding worn, then one method of creating fresh sounds was to use entirely different divisions of the octave. Varese, for example, quesioned whether the "tempered system" should be "imposed" at all on a composer. Claude Debussy turned to scales of whole tones or pentatonic scales based upon the black keys of the piano. Ferruccio Busoni speculated about dozens of methods of retuning the octave. And in the more experimental American tradition, Charles Ives wrote a series of "quarter-tone" works with 24 notes to the octave and Harry Partch adapted and invented musical instruments which could play his 43-toned scale. Other cultures with all their variety of sound and scale, have also been influential. And even when 12 tones have been retained, there have been attempts at retuning them. La Monte Young, for example, in his four- or five-hour-long work in progress, "The Well-Tuned Piano," has been using a custom-built instrument, with each tone exactly usned to the overtone of another.

#### Marines in Lebanon Get Yule Radio Gift

United Press International BEIRUT - The U.S. Marines serving as peacekeepers in Lebaday — a radio station. The new 150-kilowatt station — 100.3 on the FM dial - went on the air Monday with a mix of rock and country and western music as well as news and a few "helpful hints" for the 1,500 leathernecks here as part of the 4,500-man multi-national force that also includes soldiers from France and Italy.

ferent number of notes ranging from 13 to 24. The recording is available from the composer for \$9.95 (address: 5300 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60615). The tunings investigated were all "equal tunings," equally divid-ing the octave like the standard piano tuning. And in order to notate

his tunings — in a score published by Schirmer — Blackwood used the standard staff with double sharp and double flat signs, along with various arrows indicating still keyboard intervals. Some of the scales create familiar intervals and chordal harmonies; others drift in a realm that has little to do with traditional musical tensions. "My purpose," the composer writes in what is inherent in the different tunings by the most attractive possible musical design."

Blackwood's technique was to analyze each scale for its similarities to familiar tonal and modal systems. Thus, the scale containing 15 notes is able to create a triad "sufficiently well in tune to serve as the final harmony in cadences." The scale containing 16 notes the composer analyzes as a "combination of four intertwined diminished seventh chords."

The etudes written for each tuning follow a similar aesthetic. The one in the 21-note scale is written as a Baroque suite, with a charming allegro and a contabile adagio.

The 24-note etude is a "passacaglia" with instructions to the electronic synthesizer to emulate the "Romantic organ." Only occasionally, in fact, as in the 23-note composition, is a traditional tonal form or style not actively imitated.

There is an enjoyable neo-Classical glee about these electronic exercises and a good deal of composition skill has gone into them. There are also moments when the piquant fluidity of some of these tunings and the disorienting lack of traditional frames of reference are used to intriguing ends. Blackwood's goals, however, are higher. He calls his effort a "sequel" to Bach's proof of the efficacy of the well-tempered tuning system in his 48 preludes and fugues. Blackwood also hopes that the tunings will "come into widespread use" and will "inspire generations of composers to enrich the repertory of expressive music," giving "a tru-ly progressive direction to the mu-sic of the future."

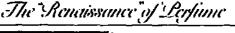
**Experiments Going Beyond the 12-Tone Scale** 

But Blackwood was so intent on producing what he called "appeal-ing" musical compositions that he only drew autention to how much more "appealing" such composi-tions would be in more conventional tonal realms.Blackwood limited himself in the exploration of setting out to see just how tonal they could be. As a result, they become "mis-tunings."

A "tuning" is more than just a tool for expression. It creates its own musical world. And as the Greek philosophers knew, it has metaphysical properties. Blackwood attempted to use

alien tunings to renew the world of the tempered 12-tone system — the world of traditional tonality. It is an impossible project. These tunings will never come into widespread use as long as they are just novelties, which is how Black-

their own terms, used to create their own styles. But a tuning, like a musical style, is difficult to comprehend in a vacuum, as a purely technical array of tones. It requires a culture to thrive, a context for its tensions. That is partly why Black-wood's attempts seem so rootless. Despite some of the more fascinating and haunting explorations of tunings in this century, there is a poignance to these attempts; they emphasize the extent to which we are without a tuning at all.

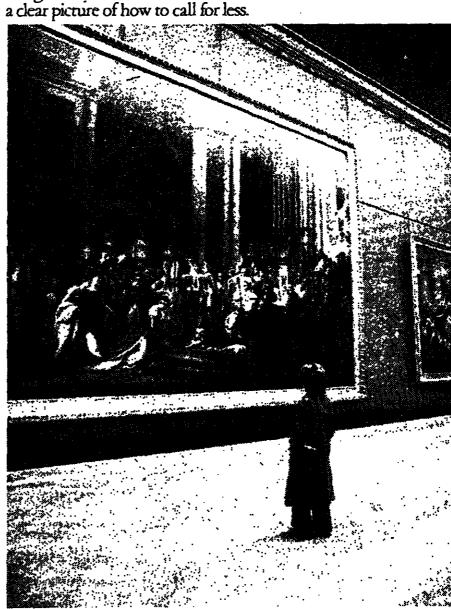




# Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and

Gianni Versace

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# Capsule Reviews of U.S. Movies

CAPSULE reviews of films re-cently released in the United

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "even when Best Friends' isn't working uproariously as a comedy, there's an element of original, offbeat humor that keeps it promising." The film is about a couple, Richard (Burt Reynolds) and Paula (Goldie Hawn), who, after being married in a Spanish-language wedding chapel in Los Angeles so that their friends wouldn't know, and beginning their honeymoon on a railway sleeping car, have to visit each other's families, both of which contain some rather funny charac-

In "Six Weeks," Dudley Moore plays a California politi-cian who meets Nicole, an adoles-

cent girl suffering from leukemia, played by Katherine Healey, and soon forgets about his congressional campaign. Moore also becomes captivated with Nicole's mother (Mary Tyler Moore), a cosmetics tycoon. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film, directed by Tony Dill, "winds up with neither the emotional momentum of a true tearjerker nor the credibility of a true story."

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, Jim Henson and Frank Oz's "The Dark Crystal," aims to be "a sort of Muppet Paradise Lost' but winds up as watered down J.R.R. Tolkien." The film, a fairy tale, is set in prehistoric time and follows the adventures of the evil Sheksis, similar to vultures, who "set out to re-claim the magical crystal shard

that will forever grant them dominance over all other creatures."

Blake Edwards's "The Trail of the Pink Panther" has been put to-

gether from previously unused sequences from four other Pink Panther films with the late Peter Sellers playing the part of Inspec-tor Clouseau. Once again, Clouseau is asked to investigate the theft of the Pink Panther diamond but disappears en route to Lugash, the fictitious Middle Eastern country of which the diamond is the national treasure. A television reporter then interviews various people to find out what sort of a man he was, the answers lying in the flashbacks that form most of the film. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says, "Not all of the material is terrific, but all of the memories are fond."



# The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on:

# Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

-February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A representative from each of ASEAN's major trading partners—the United States, Japan and the EEC—will also participate.

It is our pleasure to announce that confirmation has just been received that the spokesman from the U.S. Government will be William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.

#### INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

#### REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumarlin, Minister of State, Vice-Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
   Development policy in Indonesia
- H.E. Professor IR. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Minister of Agriculture Foreign investments in Indonesian agriculture
- IR. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)

  Investment policy in Indonesia: opportunities and incentives

  H.E. Mr. Surgires Diciohadilarguma Consultant former Minister of
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology The Indonesian economy ten years ahead

## FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

 H.E. Tengku Dato'Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry.

Trade and investment in Malaysia: policies and targets

• H.E. Tan Sri Dato'Ishak Bin Pateh Akhir, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
Industrial development in Malaysia: opportunities and incentives

#### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry Development policy of Singapore
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board Investment policy of Singapore: new areas of development
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

#### REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister Development policy of the Philippines
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry

  Trade and investment taking of the Philipping.
- Trade and investment policy of the Philippines

# Third speaker to be announced. KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry Thailand's development policy
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board

Thailand's fifth development plan 1982-1986

- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment Investment incentives and procedures in Thailand
- Dr. Thongchat Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand

Puture development of oil and gas industries in Thailand

 Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry
 Investment prospects in resources development

#### TRADE WITH ASEAN

- The three guest luncheon speakers will represent major trading partners of the ASEAN nations: the United States, Japan and the European Community.
- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission on the European Communities

CONFERENCE REC	GISTRA	TION	FOR	M
	-	-		• •

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cockrails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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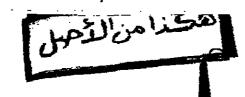
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For further information please contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris. Tel.: (33-1) 747.12.65, Tx.: 612832. Or Far East Consult Pte Ltd. in Singapore. Tel.: (65) 733 85 69.

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# BUSINESS / FINANCE

# **BUSINESS BRIEFS**

#### U.K. Government Intervenes To Preserve Major Steel Plants

LONDON (AP) - Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin told the House of commons Monday that the government had intervened with the state-ward British Steel Corp. to reprieve five major steel plants, with cash rom the government if necessary.

But Mr. lenkin warned: "I cannot give undertakings that any particular plant or workings are safe indefinitely. How long all five works will emain open will depend on the movement of markets and upon the steel

Following Mr. Jenkin's announcement, British Steel chairman Ian MacGregor said the company would have to lay off 15,000 workers soon. Mr. MacGregor said that maintaining the five plants — Ravenscraig n Scotland, Port Talbot and Llanwern in Wales, and Redcar and Scunhorpe in northern England — would put great strain on British Steel.

## **VW Chairman Sees Big Group Loss**

BONN (Reuters) — Yolkswagenwerk's chairman, Carl Hahn, said Monday that the total 1982 VW group loss will be well over the 146-million Deutsche mark (\$60.4 million) loss recorded in the first nine months.

In an interview with Spiegel magazine, Mr. Hahn did not exeeast a figure but said in response to a question suggesting the loss might reach 500 million DM: "There can be no question of 500 million.

He blamed the losses mainly on problems with the group's North and South American subsidiaries, VW of America and VW do Brasil.



## Armco Will Sell Coal to Portugal

MIDDDLETOWN, Ohio (Reuters) — Armco said Monday it has signed a renewable five-year contract, totaling about \$200 million if all options are exercised, to sell coal to Electricidade de Portugal. The contract calls for delivery of 3.5 million tons of low-sulphur coal during the life of the agreement, the company said.

#### **Daimler Expects Turnover to Rise**

STUTTGART (Reuters) — Daimler-Benz, the West German automaker, said Monday it expects world group turnover to rise to around 38.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$15.97 billion) for 1982 from 36.66 billion DM

A preliminary report said parent company turnover is expected to rise to nearly 31 billion DM from 29.1 billion DM in 1981. Daimler's 1981 world group net profit rose 16 percent to 826 million DM and parent company net profit rose 7 percent to 608 million DM.

#### Metro Seeks Bigger Stake in Kaufhof

WEST BERLIN (Reuters) — Metro Vermoegensverwaltungs has applied for permission to raise its stake in Kaulhof to 25 percent from the current 24 percent to obtain a blocking minority on the supervisory board, a federal cartel office spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said Metro's share of the West German food market will be subject to special scrutiny. Metro, a Swiss retail chain, and its house bank, Union Bank of Switzerland, each acquired a 24 percent stake in Kaufhof in December 1980 by taking over Commerzbank's 32 percent holding and Dresdner Bank's 16 percent.

#### Rolls Seeks U.S. Deal on New Engine

LONDON (Reuters) — Rolls-Royce said Monday that it is developing its first new airplane engine in 10 years and is negotiating a \$300 million order to sell more than 200 to Gulfstream Aerospace of Savannnah,

Georgia.

It said the engine, known as the Tay, would power the new Gulfstream Four executive jet and the first engines would be delivered in 1986. The engine would also be suitable for planned developments of the Dutch Fokker F-28, Rolls said.

#### Company Notes

CHRYSLER said Monday that United Auto Workers members voted four-to-one to ratify a new 13-month contract expiring Jan. 14, 1984. that will give them an immediate 75 cent raise and an additional 64 cents over the life of the contract.

RORER GROUP said Monday in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, that it has signed an agreement to form a joint venture with Pharmuka of France to market new Pharmuka pharmaceuticals in the United States

FORD MOTOR CREDIT, the financing arm of Ford, lowered interest rates on car loans by about 1 percentage point to around 16.25 percent on Monday, saving customers up to \$300 on 1983-model purchases, the company said in a statement from Detroit.

# **Prices Off** Modestly On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK -- Prices on the New York Stock Exchange Iollowed the lead of the bond market and ended with a decline Monday, reflecting growing concerns on Wall Street that the recent decline in interest rates has stalled.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose as much as 6.34 points at midday but changed direction in late afternoon and finished with a decline of 6.99 points, to 1004.51. Declines led advances five to three and volume narrowed to about 62 million shares from 76 million Fri-

Some analysts said the market will probably continue to move lower for the remainder of the year, barring some postive developments regarding interest rates.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer

& Co. said there are too many negatives in the news background for the market to sustain a rally.
"There is a lot of feeling that interest rates won't fall any further over the near term, there is confusion over what OPEC is doing and there is disappointment that Congress can't seem to act decisively,'

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries determined production levels at their meeting in Vienna over the weekend. But the oil ministers failed to reach an agreement on quotas because Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela held out for higher shares, conference sources said.

The government reported personal income rose only 0.4 percent in November — following a 0.5 percent increase in October -- because of reduced factory payrolls.

The lame-duck Congress was attempting to pass an emergency funding measure and gasoline tax legislation before Christmas. The House passed and sent to

the Senate the funding measure that includes a compromise plan denying President Reagan produc-tion money for MX missile. Bond prices were lower most of

the day because of investor con-cern the large Treasury offerings the next couple of weeks will be hard to absorb. This has raised fears interest rates may edge up

Oil stocks were mostly lower, with Exxon off 4 to 27%, Texaco 4 to 10%, Atlantic Richfield 1 to 40% and Amerada Hess

General American oil was the most spectacular performer on the list and the most active issue, soaring 81/4 to 431/4 on turnover of some million shares. Mesa Petroleum offered \$40 apiece for 51 percent of General American's shares.

Chrysler was higher and active. The United Auto Workers union late Friday agreed to accept a new contract calling for the first pay raise in two years.

American Telephone & Telegraph, which fell a point last week after reporting lower quarterly earnings, was higher. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph late Friday objected to AT&T's recently presented divestiture plan.

PepsiCo, a 5%-point loser last week, was active following a block of 282,000 shares at 35.

The Thorn EMI television set assembly lines at Enfield, England. At right, Peter Laister, managing director.

# Thorn EMI Struggles to Transform Strong Potential Into Higher Profit

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribuna LONDON - This was supposed to have been Thorn EMI's year.

Last spring, share analysts looked at the boom in video recorders and strong orders in defense electron-ics, and many concluded that Thora was ready to break out of a live-year spell of low and virtually stagnant profits.

Then came the annual meeting in September and the company's announcement that high interest rates and heavy video investment would mean a substantial drop in profit for the first half of the year ending next

The share price sank 15 percent in a week. Analysts went back to their calculators, and forecasts now range between declines of 5 and 20 percent from last year's pretax profit of £105.4 million (\$170 million) on sales of £2.44 billion.

"There is a feeling of déjà vu about it in the market," said Keith Sykes, an analyst at the brokerage of W. Greenwell & Co. Thorn shareholders have grown used to deferring their hopes.

The profit record "has not been good enough," ac-knowledged Peter Laister, Thorn's managing director.

ing \$40 apiece for as much as 51 percent of the outstanding shares of General American Oil Co. of

Texas, which closed Friday at \$35

share on the New York Stock

If successful, Mesa could end up

buying 13 million shares of Gener

al American before the Jan. 18 ex-

piration date of the offer. General American officials

could not be reached for comment

"The purpose of the offer is to acquire control of and a majority

Mesa holds reserves of 27 mil-lion barrels of oil and 900 billion

cubic feet of natural gas, while General American controls reserves of 80 million barrels of oil

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in a recent interview in his office 12 floors above London's Leicester Square district. "We have certainly not been recession-proof."

Nonetheless, the company insists, and many analysts agree, that it is on the right track — equipping the home with the latest in electronic entertainment and the military with the latest in electronic hard-

"It's a company that has a lot of potential," said Chris Wells of de Zoete & Bevan, "but it just hasn't come up with the goods in the past few years." Thorn's potential comes from several directions. Brochures feature pictures of pouting rock stars and gleaming weapons systems. (In fact, some of Thorn

EMI's rock stars sound a little like weapons systems.) From its start as Electric Lamp Service Co. in 1928, Thorn has grown to become a maker of domestic appliances and industrial lighting as well as Europe's biggest producer of industrial cutting tools and cateroiggest producer of industrial cutting tools and catering equipment and second-biggest maker of security and fire safety devices. Thorn is the only major British television producer to have survived the Japanese onslaught. It has 1,600 retail and rental units and is the world's largest TV and video rental company.

By acquiring EMI in 1979 for £160 million, Thorn

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

# **BIS Nears Accord** On Loan to Brazil **As Bankers Gather**

BASEL Switzerland — A financial support operation for Brazil by the Bank for International Settlements totaling between \$1 bil-lion and \$1.2 billion is at an advanced stage of negotiation, BIS

general manager Gunther Schleiminger said Monday.

He said the operation would be supported by several central banks and monetary authorities.

Other bankers said that of the credit, about \$500 million will be provided by the United States through the Federal Reserve, with the remaining amount coming from about 15 other countries reg-ularly associated with BIS, which operates as a forum for central

The BIS credit will parallel the separate \$1.2 billion credit supplied by the U.S. Treasury, and the money could be available this

week at the earliest, they said.
In New York, Brazil's top
linance officials met the country's major bank creditors Monday to seek a new loan and support for an economic program agreed upon with the International Monetary

While reluctant to predict the outcome of the meeting, bankers expected Brazil to ask for a loan of about \$5 billion to cover its needs

for bank loans in the first half of Brazil, faced with liquidity problems due to a widespread loss of banking confidence in Latin America after Mexico's cash crisis. has the world's largest external debt, totaling \$89 billion, accord-

ing to bankers' estimates. Last week the IMF announced it had reached tentative agreement on an economic policy program under which the fund would lend Brazil \$4.86 billion through a three-year extended fund facility. It would also lend \$1.08 billion through a facility compensating

for lower export prices.

Banking sources said Monday's meeting would be attended by IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, who has played a leading role in the coordination of packages designed to rescue Mexi-co and Argentina from financial crises. The three countries have total to about \$300 million.

foreign debts totaling more than \$200 billion.

The sources expected him to put his weight behind Brazil's loan request, which was to be detailed to senior officials of about 40 international banks by Central Bank Governor Carlos Langoni, Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto and Finance Minister Ernane

Banking sources said they ex-pected bankers to put tough ques-tions to the Brazilian officials, especially about the current level of the country's short-term debt. Their estimates of this have been much higher than official figures.

But they believed the overall response to Brazil's demands would be positive, especially because it has reached swift agreement with

The country's biggest creditors have an obvious interest in helping Brazil to secure the new loan, hecause failure to do so would put their existing loans to the country at risk, the banking sources said.

#### Japanese Banks Positive

Japanese private banks are willing to cooperate with Mexico, Brazil and Argentina on their loan re-quests, in line with other international creditor banks, Reuters quoted banking sources in Tokyo as saying Monday.

All of about 30 Japanese banks with total exposure of more than \$10 billion in Mexico will comply with a 13-member advisory group's recent decision to agree to a \$5 billion loan request from Mexico, the sources said.

Similar positive stances are being applied to loan negotiations with Brazil and Argentina, a source said, adding, "There has emerged a consensus between the Finance Ministry and banks in Japan to join in international cooperation for debtor countries."

The sources said that in addition to six leading Japanese banks, which early this month decided to provide Brazil with a total of \$257 million in bridging loans, at least three Japanese banks are expected to supply further loans to bring the

# Occidental's Pullout Complicates Plight of Italian Chemical Firms

By Brian Childs

ROME - Occidental Petroleum's decision to pull out of a \$525 million joint petrochemicals ven-ture with the Italian state energy corporation Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi has raised new problems for Italy's troubled chemicals in-

dustry, industry sources say.

A year ago, ENI and the government hailed Enoxy Chimica's birth as a major step toward solving the industry's problems of overcapacity, overmanning and underdeveloped foreign markets. ENI's chairman, Umberto Co-

lombo, said Friday that the ven-ture's collapse will inevitably affect plans for streamlining the entire industry. Mr. Colombo said ENI and Occidental agreed on an amicable separation because Occidental

refused to have anything to do with a proposed takeover of an un-profusble private sector plant. Government plans called for ENI and Enoxy Chimica, already facing huge losses on existing operations, to buy loss-ridden and ob-

solete primary chemicals plants

from the giant private sector group Montedison said the takeover, conceived by State Holdings Min-ister Gianni de Michelis, is its only alternative to major plant closures in already depressed areas of Italy. such as the southern port of Brin-disi. But, the sources said, it put

impossible strains on Enoxy's un-"There were philosophical dif-ferences between the two parties." Mr. Colombo said. "Occidental as a private sector enterprise was more concerned with profits in the short term. We as a state corporation must have a greater social conscience."

But Mr. Colombo made clear of Enoxy Coal. that even ENI would not contem-

government decision to cover the takeover costs, expected next said, adding that ENI will await a binding legal provision for the state funding of the takeover costs, still to be defined.

Mr. Colombo said the decision to end the joint venture was made at meetings with Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer, early last week, after discussion of substantial losses suffered by Enoxy

himica in the past year. He gave no figures but said another joint venture, the U.S.-based Enoxy Coal, roughly broke even and will be continued. Enoxy Chimica and Enoxy Coal

are the two operating subsidiaries of the equally owned \$1 billion bolding company, Enoxy, set up in October 1981. Enoxy Chimica owns some 60 chemicals plants in Sardinia, Sicily

and northeastern Italy and a con-trolling stake in the British Inter-national Synthetic Rubber Co. Enoxy Coal owns four coal mines in the United States. Outlining financial terms of the breakup, Mr. Colombo and other ENI officials said the Italian company will acquire Occidental's 50-

percent stake in Enoxy Chimica and continue to operate a Europe-an sales network established in the past year. The \$262.5 million nominal value of Occidental's stake in Enoxy

Chimica will be adjusted for its share of losses in the first year of the venture's operation, officials A further adjustment will be made for losses of Enoxy Chimica in the next two years, and this will

be written off against Occidental's \$262.5 million share in the capital

after several phone calls Monday. Mr. Pickens said he hoped the takeover would be friendly. Asked he had talked with General American officers about Mesa's move, Mr. Pickens said, "We're not commenting on that right

**CURRENCY RATES** Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 20, excluding bank service charges

equity interest in General American as a step toward the acquisi-tion of the entire equity interest in General American," Mr. Pickens plate the proposed Montedison ac-cord without firm legal guarantees of government funding.

A government decision to cover

A government decision to cover said in a telephone interview. Both companies have reserves concentrated in the United States and Canada, he said.

The agreement gave Occidental the right to leave Enoxy Chimica after three years and ENI the right to buy out Occidental's share of Enoxy Coal after the same period.

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and 500 million cubic feet of gas, later withdrew its offer of \$5 bil-AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Mr. Pickens said.

For Dallas Oil and Gas Concern

Mesa Makes a \$520 Million Offer

Pickens, the aggressive president of Mesa Petroleum Co. rebuffed earlier this year in a bid to take recorded 1981 earnings of \$106 cm. over Cities Service Co., announced Monday a \$520 million offer to ac-quire a Dallas oil and natural gas million, Mr. Pickens said. The company already holds 1.9 million shares of General American common stock, or about 7.5 Mr. Pickens said Mesa is offer-

percent of the outstanding shares. The offer is not conditioned upon obtaining a minimum number of shares, Mr. Pickens said. Mesa was outbid last summer by Gulf Oil Co. in an attempt to acquire Cities Service, a company many times the size of Mesa. Gulf

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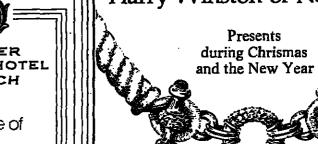
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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices
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U.S. Legal Delay Threatens to Snag

Bankruptcy Cases

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. bankruptcy system will apparently slip into legal paralysis before year's end unless the Supreme Court gives Congress another extension of its Dec. 24 deadline for restructuring the bankruptcy courts.

deadline for restructuring the bankruptcy courts.

Legislation to cure the constitutional defects that the court found in a June 28 ruling striking down the powers of bankruptcy judges appears all but dead as Congress staggers toward adjournment. And the Justice Department says that if the matter goes over to the new Congress meeting in January, legislation may be months away.

There has been talk of bringing various proposals to the floor of Congress, but neither the House nor the Senate appears likely to pass a bill before going home, and any bill passed by one house would run into heavy opposition in the other.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has

the other.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has already pronounced all bankruptcy legislation dead for this session.

The paralysis would occur because the authority of the bankruptcy courts to take any action at all, such as approving the sale of assets, would be in doubt. Any actions judges might take could become subject to legal challenges later.

might take could become subject to legal challenges later.

Experts said bankrupt companies in reorganization and their creditors would be plunged into disruption verging on chaos.

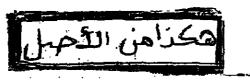
The Supreme Court could avert this by extending for a third time the effective date of the June 28 decision, but such an extension would be highly unusual. It would come, if at all, only at the last moment, according to those familiar with the problem.

Paralysis in the bankruptcy system could exert a substantial drag on the economy. Billions of dollars in assets and hundreds of thousands of jobs are riding on the fate of bankrupt companies. More than 700,000 bankruptcy estates are pending, with new petitions being filed at a rate of more than 10,000 a week.

Sanford C. Sigoloff, chairman and chief ex-

Sanford C. Sigoloff, chairman and chief ex-ecutive of Wickes, the second-largest U.S. company in bankruptcy proceedings after Manville, said, "It's almost incalculable the damage the confusion will cause if the dead-line isn't met."

International Herald Tribune
We've get news for you.



# Chreatens in Peso's Value Halved on Free Market The central bank said free marThe new exchange reg The new

MEXICO CITY - Mexico reoened free market trading in dolately rose to a rate of 150 pesos the dollar at one major bank.

Benamer, one of Mexico's larg-nationalized banks, offered at Rankers had expected the free size to the dollar from 70.

The new three-tier system came to effect Sunday. In addition to special rate of 70 pesos to the oliar for certain domestic debts and a "controlled" rate of 95.10 sos to the dollar for most im-

According to the new exchange gulations, the controlled rate will emplicable to most exports and private and ablic repayment of foreign debt

ons officials.

If the owner gets away with it, the can save up to half the price of new car. A Mexican-built Volks-

agen Caribe, for example, might ost \$3,500 to \$4,000, depending in the exchange rate advantage,

gainst twice that or more on the

and.

John Adams of the United

itates Customs Service in Phoenix

states plates you might have on

The Customs Service, which has egun a crackdown on illegal im-

forts, has also urged the state of

Texas to tighten its methods of

ganting vehicle titles to include

The central bank said the ex-change rate on the controlled market will be allowed to slip daily to maintain Mexico's trade competi-tiveness and estimated initial slip-page at 50 percent annually.

It said the 70 peso rate will be maintained for debts contracted before Dec. 20 to avoid company

But it said this rate will be al-lowed to slip much faster than the controlled rate to eventually end the difference in quotations be-

Bank of Mexico director Miguel Mancera announced the easing of the controls Dec. 13, saying Mexicans could again buy dollars at the free-market rate, while the "con-trolled rate" would continue for exporters, importers, foreign debt payments and expenditures at dexican diplomatic posts.

The central bank announced an average 10-percent cut on taxes for imports to be financed under the controlled market to make import

ket operations initially would be limited to between \$1,000 and \$5,000 for individuals and compa-

Banking sources said the gov-ernment's aim is to attract dollars that had fled into the black market or U.S. exchange houses across the border, attracted by better rates.

The central bank statement conceded that free-market operations, essentially for normal tourism, initially will be modest because of lack of foreign exchange.

The central bank said the gold and silver market also would reopen Monday, based on international prices for both metals and the rate of exchange on the free

It estimated that for 1983 the controlled market should draw in \$20 billion from exports as well as billion in new net foreign loans. It said \$14 billion will be used to service the country's foreign debt and the remaining \$11 billion would be used for imports.

replace a two-tier system imposed last September under which a "preferential" rate of 50 pesos to the dollar and an "ordinary" rate of 70 pesos to the dollar were es-

When exchange controls were ordered in September, then-president José Lopez Portillo contended that they were necessary to stop the flow of badly needed dollars out of the country. But they effec-tively paralyzed industry and forced businessmen and consumers to turn to the black market for increasingly expensive dollars

needed for commerce and travel. Top government officials have conceded that the controls were a "total failure" and cost the country at least \$1.4 billion, worsening an \$81 billion foreign debt, a growing recession and a loss of investor and public confidence that sparked this year's capital flight.

The latest devaluation of the peso followed similar action in

# 31.5% Drop In Its Profit

Sony Reports

Readers
TOKYO — Sony, blaming lower sales of audio products and higher selling and inventory costs, said Monday that its earnings fell 31.5 percent in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31.

The company announced a 6percent sales increase, to to 1.14 trillion yen (\$4.7 billion), but it said consolidated profit fell to 45.8

Stock analysis for major Tokyo houses had said earlier this month they expected Sony's profit for the year to be down by about 20 per-cent, but a number of analysts at smaller firms had predicted that profit would fall to about 45 bil-

Sumío Sano, Sony's general manager, said the company aims to increase consolidated sales 10 percent in the fiscal year ending next Oct. 31. The current difficult business environment for electronics companies makes it impossible to forecast next year's profit, he

cent increase in export sales, to 830 billion yen.

Therefore, he said, charges had to be made against income to re-duce the value of inventories by 25 billion yen, up from 5.7 billion a year ago, helping to increase the cost of goods sold to 67.7 percent of total sales from 65.2 percent a year earlier.

During the year videotape recorder sales increased by 31 percent. to 1.9 million units — accounting for 42 percent of total sales. Mr. Sano said the company aims to sell 2 million this year.

But inventories have been rising, and Kimio Okura, Sonys' managing director, said the current monthly output is about 150,000 sets, despite production capacity to make 200,000.

Current inventories in the Unit-States alone are now about 80,000 sets, representing about four months' sales, he said, adding, "A major concern in the first half of the current year is how to achieve normal inventories.

#### Japan Loan to Europe Bank

The Associated Press TOKYO — A group of 17 Japa-nese banks and insurance compa-nies signed an agreement Monday to extend a 20 billion yen (\$82.19 million). 10-year loan to the European Investment Bank, based in Luxembourg, an official of the In-dustrial Bank of Japan said.

# **EC Tells France to Lift Video Recorder Curbs**

BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission has given France until January to remove customs restrictions on imports of videotape recorders. A commission spokesman said Monday that France is expected to

reply by Jan. 1 within a statutory 10-day period. The French government, in a bid to curb increasing Japanese imports, ordered last November that all video recorders be routed through a small customs ware-

house in Poiniers, central France, and that documentation and technical literature be in French. Community sources said that failure by France to dismantle what are seen in Brussels as trade

barriers could land it in the Luxembourg-based European Court of

But an official at the Foreign Trade Office in Paris said: "France's position remains the same. We have not seen the text of the commission's decision. We will study it when it comes."

The community sources said the French government had failed to convince the European Commission that the restrictions were not disguised protectionist moves in breach of European Community free trade rules.

that it should not be the responsibility of exporters to have docu-

European Couriers by hono delivery of small anchages between major European cities. Example; to Zurich
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PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$2.00. Asked: U.S. \$2.25. As of date: December 20, 1982

# F.P.S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BY Kolversheath 112, 3rd Roser 1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland. Phone: (2) 20-250477 229873, Teler 18535 The commission has told France

# The Royal Oak 🔩 The most exclusive watch in the world

#### U.S. Smugglers Profit on Cheap Mexican Cars Sony's figures from a year earlier are restated to meet the U.S. recertification that the car has been brought in legally. cars cross the border each day, it is almost impossible for them to be person brings that back to the U.S. By Wayne King quirements following the revision New York Times Service of financial accounting for foreign HOUSTON — Large numbers of and unknowingly, not knowing the law, presents it at customs. We are Now, the only documents needcurrency translations. imericans are buying automobiles rade in Mexico and smuggling tem into the United States, taking ed to register a car in Texas are a Mr. Conroy said: "If they don't Mr. Sano said that in the past bill of sale and proof of a Texas safety inspection. Mexican-made required by law to detain him." report, there's a chance we might year Sony faced intense price com-Though duty is only 2.8 percent, not notice them. They simply drive them across." Nonetheless, he petition, especially in Japan, where sales fell 7.2 percent to 284 billion dvantage of lower prices because the would-be importer then must post a bond equal to the worth of vehicles can pass the Texas inspection, but do not meet extensive Federal Environmental Protection said, customs officials had seized yen, compared with an 11.4-perons and the plunging Mexican

emissions. They also do not meet salety standards of the Department of Transportation. Charles Conroy of the Customs Service's regional office in Houston said: "These people who buy the Mexican cars are aware that the peso devaluation has created a very lucrative financial incentive down there, and there has been an increase in the number of attempts to bring in vehicles without report-

ing to U.S. Customs." Foreign automobiles built expressly for the U.S. market bear two metal plates, certifying that environmental and safety stand-

ards have been met. The cars being brought in ille-

more than 200 vehicles trying to Agency standards, particularly for cross illegally in the last three

Customs officials decline to dis-close all the methods they have developed to detect smuggled cars, but some tipoffs are the absence of the heavier bumpers required by the Department of Transportation, paint differences, and variations in the model name. The Volkswagen Jetta in the United States is the Atlantica in Mexico; the Rabbit is a

One sure tipolf is a new beetletype Volkswagen, called a Sedan in Mexico. The cars are no longer sold in the United States.

Even people who declare the purchase at the border have serious problems. Mr. Conroy said a gally do not have the plates, but rious problems. Mr. Conroy said a because hundreds of thousands of Sedan could be bought for \$2,600

the car and is given 60 days to bring it up to standard. "That can cost him up to \$7,000," Mr. Conroy said. "It's really sad. They really don't know.

They find it costs \$5,000, \$7,000 to bring it up to snuff. They can't afford that and the second alternative is to try to re-export it and they find the shipping costs. Some people, not many, but some, just walk off and abandon them."

Those who try to avoid the duty face even more problems, mainly the seizure of the contraband car and the possibility of smuggling

Mr. Coproy said that many of the latter are drivers bringing them in for dealers, "not legitimate dealbut persons conspiring to break the law by selling these cars

# Advertising in France Becomes War of Words

By Jean-François Lisee International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Some French smoke international News. That is the brand name of a popular cigarette hat has been sold in France since

Its manufacturer is the stateowned cigarette and match company Seita, maker of Guane cigasettes in the case of international News, the French company decided to go English. "Take a break in the rush," reads the package and dicity sloss lavor special blend."

General Association of Jsers of French, a group devoted to the defense of the French lananage, claimed the use of English a such a way was against the law nd launched a lawsuit against Sei-

The only victory they managed n a civil court was a declaration nat "20 filter cigarettes" should be ritten in French. Seita's "break in te rush" was ruled a duly patent-1. suit-proof slogan, under cur-្នះnt law.

French legislation on language a commerce and publicity is quite cent. It was only at the beginning 1976 that the government made he use of French compulsory in the designation and presentation I goods and services, in their writin or oral publicity, directions, narantees, bills and receipts."

Not that English - or Spanish Zulu for that matter — is banthed. Anything can be written, as long as the equivalent also appears in French.

Moreover, the French translation must be as free of foreign terms as possible, unless no French

Levi Strauss, the maker of blue ans, developed an ad campaign that focused on the American way of life, using an all-English song with images of American youth in action on beaches and in old cars. "It's an American product with

an American image," says Daniel Zaniroli, publicity director of Levi Strauss in Paris. "I don't see why we shouldn't advertise in English. Why not have the courage to be American all the way? The beaches and old Chevrolets

can still be seen in the ads that Levi Strauss runs in movie theaters, but the songs are in French The Repression of Fraud De-

partment told us that our use of English was not well looked upon, not proper," says Mr. Zaniroli, "So to avoid further problems we gently switched to French, But for the 1983 campaign, I don't know if we

won't give it another try."

British Airways, TWA, RCA and Filipachi Polydor have been successfully sued for not complying with the 1976 French law. All-English tickets and record albums were to blame

Fifteen suits have been filed in the past year by the General Assogroup has won eight cases so far. The fees and damages imposed in those cases varied from 1.000 francs (\$144) against RCA to 5.000 francs against Seita. The French cigarette company is appealing.

The users group's secretary-general. Micheline Faure, says the Repression of Fraud Department should make more investigations. She is particularly angry about French companies that select English names for new products: "They think an American name will help to sell the product. We can't even tell whether we're buying French products or not any

Georges Sarre, Socialist whip in the Paris city council and a member of the National Assembly, cites many examples of the use of English in ads. "Renault promotes its Macadam Star; on Boulevard Saint-Germain, not far from a 'drugstore,' "he says. "A pastry has become a 'Croissant Show' (in stead of chaud. French word for "hot"), flower shops have become 'garden centers' and 'rent-a-car'

signs are common." Mr. Sarre said at an international meeting on French language-defense legislation in Paris last May that "beyond the cultural aspect of the issue, it's France's economic identity and its place in internaexchange that is threattional

ened. The law does not affect foreign ciation of Users of French in an brand names. But two bills seeking effort to publicize the issue. The to strengthen the regulations on

such names are in the works. The bills are meant to prohibit introduction of any new English commercial names or billboards.

François Rouffiac, editor in chief of Strategies, a French advertising magazine, said that passing such a measure would not necessarily be bad.

"Often, using an American name for a French product is the easiest solution," he said. "It refers to classics of advertisement, like Coca-Cola, it appeals to the youth. An American name carries an 'automatic image.' French names are more complicated. They ask for a more important effort of creation and research to find the right idea. The result, however, may well be a

Still, the Socialist government has not shown much enthusiasm for the bill so far and apparently does not see it as a priority issue.

To the Holders of

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MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY

# Thorn EMI Tries to Build Profit

(Continued from Page 9)

noved into music and films and urther into military electronics. At the moment, Thorn is con-

centrating on Britain's enormous appetite for video recorders. About 15 percent of British homes are already equipped with the ma-hines, giving Britain the secondhighest penetration in the world, after Japan Thorn expects revenue from

sales and rentals of video recorders to double this year to around £180 million. Under a joint venture with Victor Co. of Japan and AEG Telefunken. Thorn is assembling the recorders in West Berlin and Newhaven, England. Demand is so itrong that Thorn still has to fly recorders in from Japan. The profit, however, will not

start to roll in for two or three rears. The company is pouring its ash into producing the machines. and its conservative accounting landards dictate the writing off of bout two-thirds of a rental recorter's value in the first two years. Once the worst of the depreciation frain is past, analysts say, Thorn vill milk considerable cash from he rentals.

Another recent strength for Thorn has been music. That divisurprised analysts last year by producing a profit of £36.7 million while the recession ravaged other ecord companies. This year the music profit will shrink. Mr. Laiter said, "but it won't be a disas-

Thorn also figures to benefit rom the growth of cable TV in Britain, given its film and TV-protramming interests and its manuacturing of TV sets.

Last spring Thorn acquired a computer software house and a omputer services concern from

Those units will serve as a "listening post." Mr. Laister said, keeping Thorn abreast of information

On the defense side, which contributed about £130 million to turnover last year, Thorn has high hopes for exporting its Searchwa-ter radar, used on British jet fighters and under evaluation by the U.S. Defense Department.

All is not high tech and glitter, though. Some of the general engi-neering units, variously described analysts as "boring" and "stodgy," suffer from the rot of Britain's heavy industry. "There's a lot of metal-bashing," noted Chris Alexander of L. Messel & Co., running down the list of Thorn's weaker units, which include industrial boilers, cutting tools, hydraulics and distribution of industrial supplies.

Thorn acknowledges that plans to sell some units, but in the depths of a recession there are few takers. To some analysis' suggestions that the company could have moved faster to shed units, a top Thorn engineering official re-sponded, Bloody clever hind-

At any rate, analysts give Thorn credit for having become leaner; the work force is down to 94,000 worldwide from a 1980 peak of

But problems remain. The recession has slowed sales of appliances and lighting. The lighting division produced only a tiny profit last year after a £10-million loss in fiscal 1981. "I'm convinced the lighting division is for sale," Mr. Alex-

In addition, the British habit of renting rather than buying TV sets our other restraints."

BOC International for £17 million. is on the decline. The rental share Those units will serve as a "listen- of the market has fallen to about 50 percent from 70 percent in 1975, and some analysts say the decline is accelerating. As a maker of TV sets, Thorn benefits whether people rent or buy them, but the rentals have provided a predictable flow of cash.

> Hurt by the flop of "Honkytonk Freeway." the film division record-ed a loss of £10 million last year. Debt is another concern. Net borrowing is expected to total £320 million to £350 million at the end of the fiscal year, up from £245 million a year before and equaling 55 to 60 percent of capital em-

ployed. About two-thirds of the debt is short-term, much of it in expensive dollars. Many analysts say Thoro cannot afford to let debt climb much higher and that it is likely to shift into longer-term funds within the next months through loan stock,

bonds or a rights issue. By and large, however, the stock market has retained faith in Thorn. The share price is back up to 418 pence from a low of 385 hit after the September meeting. "I think they've done quite well given the prevailing conditions," Mr. Alex-ander said.

Others are more skeptical. Richard Ryder of Phillips & Drew said he thought the market would give Thorn "one last chance." If the video recorder profits are not allowed to descend to the bottom line - if, for instance, the company plows that money into another big acquisition — Thorn shares will plummet, he said.

Mr. Laister said per share earnings "should certainly move up markedly" in the next few years. "The market is going to have to trust us," he said, "to balance our opportunities against our cash and

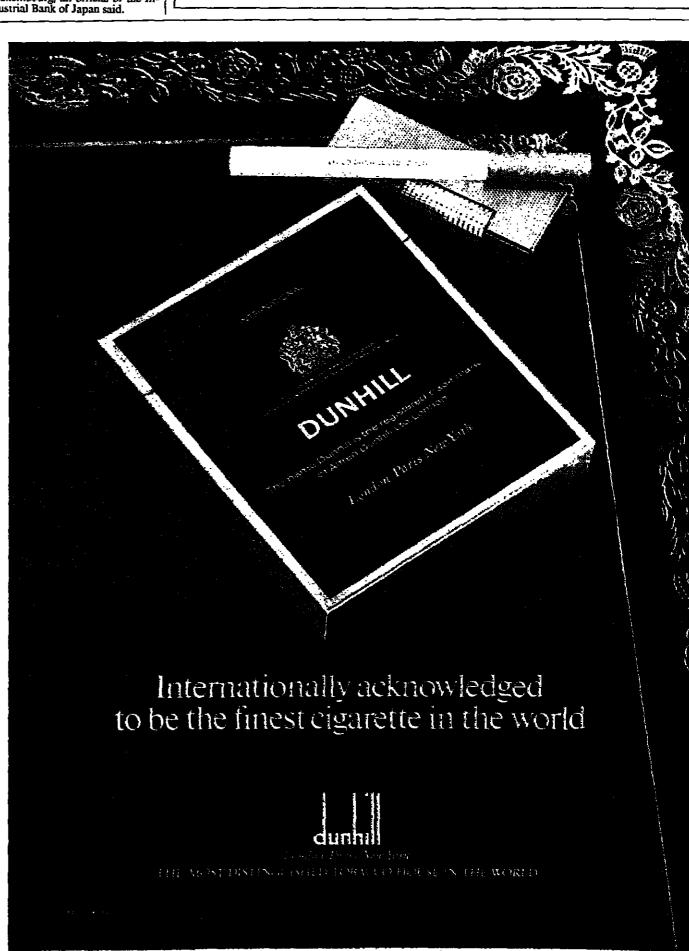
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO Prior Lien 41% Gold Bonds dated March 15, 1902

Processing P.O. Box 1916 G.P.O. Station New York, N.Y. 10016

Unclaimed funds are also available from the following prior

digit inditions:	
1% payment	December 14, 194
1% payment	September 17, 194
4% payment	December 26, 195
31-% payment	April 28, 196
2% payment	April 30, 198
5% payment	April 15, 196
5% payment	Ápril 1. 197
15% payment	May 15, 197
31-2 payment	April 1, 197
1% payment	December 15, 197
	December 15, 197
2% payment	
1% payment	December 15, 198
23% payment	December 31, 198
Bonds not a	stamped indicatio

on account of interest should also be presented with appropriate trans-mittal letters, available upon request at the above-mentioned office of Manufacturers Hanover Trust



# Monday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

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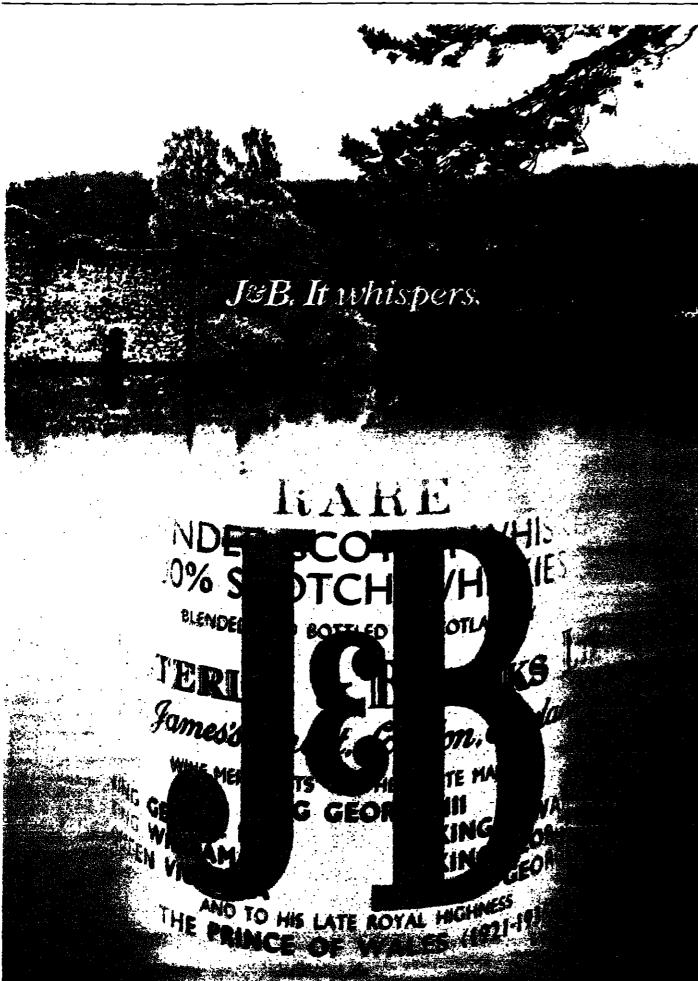
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Finland is rapidly becoming more and more international, and its market is the most promising in the Nordic countries. National economy forecasts continue to indicate growth. Finland's industries use top technology, and both the standards of living and edu-cation are high. There is high purchasing power and a great interest in products from western countries. When you want to penetrate this market, it is definitely worth while to communicate your message in Helsingin Sanomat.

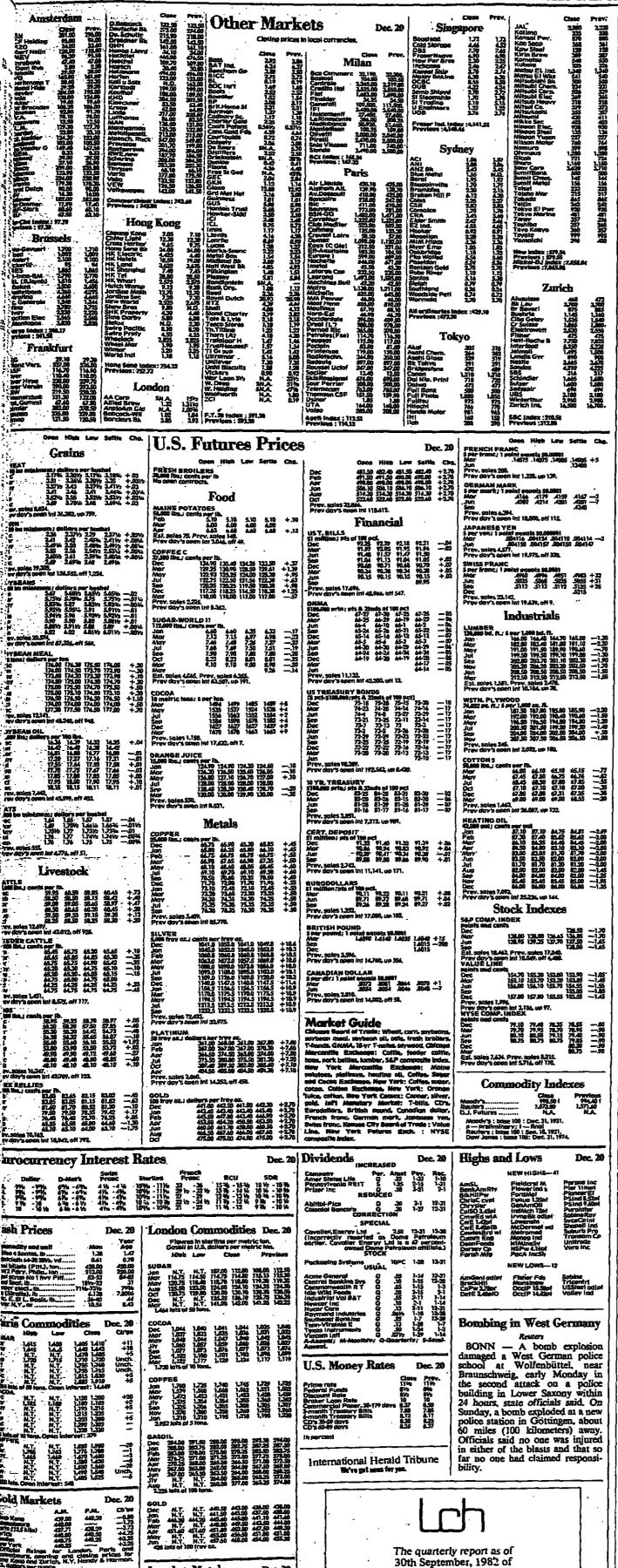
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Dec. 20

**Leveraged Capital** 

Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. Amsterdam

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## **CROSSWORD**

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## WEATHER

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	C	F	Ç	F			C	F	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	TO	50	Overcost	LONDON	10	50	7	45	Cloudy
ALGIERS	19	66	3	37	Fair	LOS ANGELES	19	44	73	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	43	3	37	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Q	32	<b>Overcust</b>
ANKARA .	17	52	0	32	Cloudy	MANILA	27	81	22	72	Cloudy
ATHEMS	16	61	7	48	Fgir	MEXICO CITY	15	50	5	41	F099Y
AUCKLAND	24	75	20	68	Cloudy	MAMI	20	68	13	55	Fgir
BANGKOK	26	79	15	57	Overcost	MILAK	5	41	۰	32	Overcost
BEIJING	8	46	0	32	Fair	MONTREAL	-7	19	-10	14	Cloudy
BEIRUT	76	61	9	48	Feir	MOSCOW	- 1	34	1	34	Overcosi
BELGRADE	7	45	•	34	Fair	MUNICH	3	37	-6	21	Overcost
BERLIN	7	45	0	32	Overcast	NAIROBI	25	77	14	57	Fair
BOSTON	-1	30	-4	25	Snow	NASSAU	23	73	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	2	36	Showers	MEW DELHI	21	70	8	44	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	3	37	Roln	NEW YORK	-1	34	-ī	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	13	37	. 0	32	Cloudy	MICE	10	50	Ś	41	Overcost
BUENOS AIRES	20	82	19	66	Foir	OSLD	2	36	- 5	34	Snow
CAIRO	17	63	12	54	Fair	PARIS	ē	46	5	4	Overcost
CAPE TOWN	27	81	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	ă	39	- 4	25	Rola
CASABLANÇA	17	63	4	37	Feir	REYKJAVIK	ā	36	3	7	Snow
CHICAGO	2	36	-3	27	Cloudy	RIO DE JANGIRO	30	86	24	75	Overcost
COPENHACEN	5	41	0	32	Overcest	ROME	12	54	7	32	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	<i>5</i> 7	8	46	Foir	SAO PAULO	77	81	19	66	Rain
DAMASCUS	15	59	3	37	Fair	SEOUL SAC PAULU	6	43	17	32	Claudy
DUBLIN	- 5	41	3	37	Shower's	SHANGHAI	12	54		32	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	7	34	Shower's	SINGAPORE	25	77	_	73	Rata
FLORENCE	3	33	-1	30	Roin		2		23	34	
FRANKFURT	8	46	3	34	Rain	STOCKHOLM SYDNEY	20	36 68	1 17		Snaw Overcost
GENEVA	8	46	1	34	Showers					63	
HARARE	29	84	76	61	Fak	TAIPEL	18	54	15	59	Overcost
HELSIKKI	Ø,	32	Q	32	Overcost	TELAVIV	21	70	7	45	Fair
Hong Kong	19	66	13	55	Fair	TOKYO	17	52	4	39	Fair
HOUSTON	20	68	2	36	Fair	TUNIS	16	61	7	45	Fair
ISTANSUL	14	57	11	52	Showers	VENICE	6	4	1	34	Fair
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LAS PALMAS	18	64	16	61	Overcost	WARSAW	3	37	0	32	Overcost
	28	82	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	6	43	-1	35	Windy
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS			
DEC The net asset value quotations shown b	20 1982 slow are supplied by the Funds listed with		
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SWISS BANK CORP	OM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Divident; * — Naw; N.A. — Nat Avoliable; BF — Belolum Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer		
- (d ) America Votor SF 22.09- - (d ) O-Mark Band Selection DM 117.38 - (d ) Deliar Band Selection \$132.69 - (d ) Florin Band Selection F) 123.09	Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer		
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International Herald Tribune

# HEY, WAKE UP! LET'S 60 SELL THOSE CHRISTMAS WREATHS!















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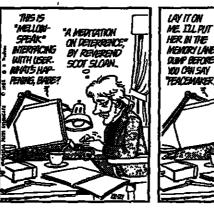












JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Heard Amold and Bob Lan

WHAT THE GUY WHO

hid his wallet in THE FREEZER WAS LEFT WITH.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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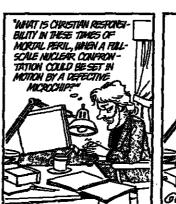
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Print answer here:







510P 11.

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



WE BETTER STOP BY THE MEAT MARKET. I JUST INVITED SANTA TO A STEAK DINNER!"

#### **BOOKS**

#### ACCEPTABLE LOSSES

By Irwin Shaw, 303 pp. \$14.95.

Arbor House, 300 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Reviewed by

a pleasant steep by a telephone call.

"I heard the good news and I wanted to be one of the first to congratulate you," says a "rough and hoarse" voice that identifies itself as belonging to one Zalovsky from Chicago. "Oh, quit, mister, and let me sleep,"

says Damon, who's never heard of any Zalovsky from anywhere.

"Roger, you've been a bad boy and

you're going to have to do something "I'm hanging up right now," says

"Before you hang up, Roger, one last warning. It's a matter of life and death. Your life and your death. You've been warned, Roger, I may

not call again.

So begins Irwin Shaw's 12th novel and 27th published work, "Acceptable Losses," a meditation on the imminence of death and how its sudden looming can affect a person. From the moment Roger Damon hangs up on his mysterious caller the path of his life veers into a dark wood where the

straight way is lost.

Two things in particular start to happen to Damon. First, on the advice of a police detective he makes contact with, he begins to compile a list of all the enemies he could possibly have collected in his more than 60 years. Is it someone who might be jealous of the pile of money Roger's literary agency has recently made on a best-selling novel he didn't even want to handle? Or could it be the husband of a woman Damon once got pregnant during a bad time in his own marriage? Memory feeds paranoia, which leads to guilt and bad dreams. Second, as Roger goes about re-viewing his past, he discovers that an

inordinate number of people he has cared about are dead or dying. The shock of this realization, combined with the terror provoked by his mysterious enemy, begins to unravel him. He starts to drink too much and experience puzzling stomach pains.

The first of these developments, the search for possible enemies, is han-

#### Solution to Previous Puzzle



died by Shaw with considerable effec-Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A T 3:30 one morning in our time,
Roger Damon is awakened from that whoever else Zalovsky may turn out to be he is also Mr. Z. the last letter of the alphabet, a symbolic representative of death. And looking into the face of death is obviously what

Damon's experience is about.

But the other major thematic development, the discovery that other people in Roger's life are dying, is not nearly so effective. Indeed I found it somewhat confusing. Perhaps Shaw is simply observing the common experience that when we discover something we hadn't been aware of before we hadn't been aware of before such as a word, or a saying, or even an experience — we suddenly seem to find it everywhere.

But Roger Damon's experience goes beyond that, it is almost as if he

were contaminated with death and highly contagious. At one point he wonders: "Was he not only an agent for books, plays, stories, mild and harmless fictions, in which when one mourned as characters died all that was necessary was to turn the page, or was he a secret and dreadful agent of some unknown client, a gen-between some unknown client, a go-between who dealt in death and whose touch either real or imaginary, made him the

either real or imaginary, made him the prophet and unconscious recorder of dissolution, past and in the future."

In the light of the outcome of "Acceptable Losses," this is not only portentous, it is outright puzzling.

Other elements of the story are also somewhat puzzling—the specific meaning of Roger Damon's many dreams, for example, and the double message of the ending, which suggests not only that Roger has come to terms with death but also that he has actually defeated it. ly defeated it.

Perhaps I'm carping unnecessarily.

"Acceptable Losses" is, after all, a cleverly plotted and absorbing work of realism. But it seems to want to rise above realism. With all its talk about above reassm. With all its talk about writing and great works of literature, it seems to be hinting shyly that it might be judged by higher standards than those of good storytelling.

Although Shaw doesn't include

them among the novel's many literary references, two obvious antecedents of "Acceptable Losses" are inevitably forced to mind. These are Leo Tolstoy's story "The Death of Ivan llyich" and Thomas Mann's novella "Death in Venice." In each of these cases, the agent of the protagonist's death, whether it is flyich's mysterious pain or Aschenbach's nameless disease, succeeds in gathering into itself like a dying star the story's deep and achorise considerable. echoing significance. In the case of Shaw's novel, the death-symbols col-lapse into specificity. By the end they have leaked out most of their deeper significance.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

# **CHESS**

#### By Robert Bytne

THE most momentous individual confrontation of the 1982 Olympiad in Lucerne, Switzerland, was the one between Viktor Korchnoi, playing on the territory of his adopted country, and Gari Kasparov of the Soviet

How would Korchnoi, the 51-yearold former challenger for the world championship, do against the extra-ordinary 19-year-old whom most observers are picking to be the next challenger for his countryman, Anatoly

Karpov?
Their encounter not only epitomized the ever ongoing struggle of the generations but also brought together one of the greatest masters of defense of all time and the emerging genius of attack in our time.

And they did not stint, nor evince any wariness of each other, but produced a titanic tactical struggle worthy of their first meeting. Kasparov's last triumph led the Soviet team to a

4-0 landslide over the Swiss.

As befit the two tigers, they chose the sharpest variation of the supersharp Benoni Defense as their battle-Since simplification with 14 NxN,

RxN yields Black too comfortable a game, it has become accepted that White must maintain complexity with 14 N-R3, if he is to play to wis. Naturally, it is not intended that the white white's plan is to drive off the black K4 knight with PB4 and then return his QR3 knight to powerful play.

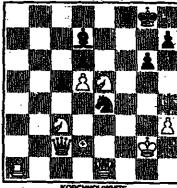
But this has to reckon with Black's bigging attacking the part of the plant of

but this has to reckon with Black's kingside attacking chances. After 15 . . R-BI, Black cannot be thrust back by 16 P-KN4?! because 16 . . Q-R5!, 17 PxN, BxP; 18 P-R6, B-R1; 19 N-K2, P-B4; 20 PxP, RxP; 21 N-N3, Rx1-KB1!; 22 NxR, RxN; 23 Q-N3, BxB; 24 KxB, Q-K5ch; 25 P-B3, NxP! led to a smaching victory for Jan Timmen in his ing victory for Jan Timman in his game with Peter Scheeren in the 1980 Dutch Championship.

Had Black been forced, after 17 P-B4, to retreat his K4 knight with . . . N-B2, White could have ruined the black position by winning a key pawn with 18 PxP. But Black could afford to be defiant with 17 . . . P-QN4!? because 18 PxN?! NxP!: 19 KxN, BxPch; 20 K-B2 (20) B-B4?, Q-N4ch!), Q-R5ch; 21 K-N1, Q-N6; 22 R-B3, Q-R7ch; 23 K-B1 (23 K-B2, B-N6ch!; 24 RxB, PxPch; 25 K-K2. QxR wins for Black), B-Q2 produced a crushing attack for Black in the game between Nathan Birnboim and Jon Arnason, Randers

In the game between Lev Alburt and Heigi Olafsson in Reykjavik 1982. 20 N-R7 was played, but White won only after his opponent missed chances.

After Korchnoi's divergence with After Korchiso's divergence with 20 BxP (he was not worried about 20 ... Q-Q2; 21 P-KN4), Kasparov blithely mobilized with 20 ... B-Q2! Accepting his pawn sacrifice with 21 NxP could have led to 21 ... R-N3; 22 PxN, BxKP, 23 N-B4, BxPch;



Position after 29 NxB

24 K-N1, R/3-KB3; 25 RxR, QxR; 26 B-K3, B-B7ch; 27 K-R1, Q-R5; 28 B-N2, BxP, denying White any defense. Kasparov was not afraid to capture with 23. QxP! because the attempt to snare the queen with 24 KR. QN1 was to be smashed by 24. N-B6ch!; 25 QxN, QxBch, forcing the win of material.

Korchnoi's 25 N-B4 looked like an ideal consolidating move, but after 25... NxP!, Kasparov's tremendous onslaught was still going full tilt—exchanging queens by 26 NxQ, NxQch; 27 K-N2, NxN lets Black recover his piece with a three-pawn advantage.

vantage.
On Kasparov's deeply calculated
29 ... R-B7ch!, there was no use in retreating with 30 K-N1, since
30 ... RxB; 31 QxN (31 NxN?, R-N7ch; 32 K-B1, B-N4ch forces mate),
QxN contains the triple threat of
32 ... Q-N6ch, forcing mate. 32 ... QxRch or 32 ... QxN. Against this, 32 R-R8ch, K-N2; 33 N-B3, R-Q8ch; 34 K-N2, Q-B3; 35 R-R7, Q-B2 leaves White two pawns

down without enough counterplay. Korchnoi vas nevertheless able to set problems with 30 QxR. NxQ. 31 R-R2. But Kasparov sharply solved them with 31 . . Q-B4; 32 NxB. N-Q6!, the point being that 33 N-N6. Q-B7ch; 34 K-R1, Q-N6! forces White to drop a piece to stop 35 . . . N-

A still-battling Korchnoi prayed for Republication a last-minute counterattack with 33 B-R6, QxN; 34 R-R8ch, K-B2; 35 R-R8, but it failed. On 36 . . . QxPch, be

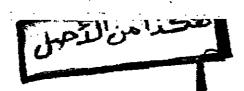
BENONI DEPENSE

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Jumbles: SWISH IGLOO HANGAR EITHER

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Answer: What the guard at the haunted house sald-WHO GHOST THERE?

# **SPORTS**

# 49ers Lose Again As Ground Game **Works for Falcons**

SAN FRANCISCO - Steve anthowski ran for a touchdown and rookie Gerald Riggs plunged ion the 1-yard line for another ions to lead the Atlanta Falcons
17-7 victory over the San
rancisco 49ers, virtually ending te 49ers chance of repeating as

uper Bowl champions. Atlanta (5-2) is assured a playoff each while San Francisco (2-5) is ) but out of the postseason pic-

The first thing we try to do is justed the ball." Bartkowski said.
The Falcons achieved that goal the power of running backs while Andrews, Riggs and Bo binson. The trio combined for 18 yards.

Andrews, who rushed for his pooth career yard in the contest,

#### NFL ROUNDUP

inded the night with 108 while cobinson and Riggs each ended

The touchdown by Riggs, a No. draft choice from Arizona State, ealed the victory at the start of be fourth quarter. The run culmi-stated a 12-play, 54-yard drive. Riggs combined with Andrews of fashion an awesome running atack that silowed the Falcons to introl the ball for 12:04 minutes

If the third quarter. The 49ers managed to drive leep into Atlanta territory in the hal period, but a 27-yard field-paral attempt by Ray Wersching

Joe Montana, who had five conames, was bothered by the tena-ious Falcon rush. In a key drive hing the third quarter, nose tackp Don Smith sacked the veteran marterback two straight times.

Packers 20, Colts 20 In Baltimore, the young and pirited Colts fought Green Bay or four quarters and an overtime o come away with a 20-20 tie and : no a six-game losing streak.

"A ne is not a loss. It's far from victory but we could have con-civably lost this game except for he blocked field goal [in over-ime], said Bart Starr, the Packer

Frank Kush, coach of the Colts, cemed to take little consolation in he outcome of the game, which was sent into overtime by Randy vicMillan's 1-yard run with 82 secands left in regulation.

The Colts were unable to estabish a running game agaist the cackers, gaining only 110 yards on he ground. Kush said: "We ht we could run the ball but men Bay played good football." Buccaneers 24, Bills 23

in Tampa, Florida, Melvin arver, making his first NFL start, inght a touchdown pass and ran byards for another score as Tamg Bay kept alive their playoff opes with a 24-23 victory over offalo.

Carver caught a 2-yard touchwe pass from Doug Williams in execond period and went up the siddle to score in the final period. Thams also hit Gordon Jones ith a 2-yard touchdown pass in a third period, and Bill Capece

NFL Standings



by England 14, Seattle 0 latte 17, See Francisco

College Basketball LATEST RESULTS OF TOP TEAMS

Soliticky (7-0) beat Duamestre 55-42; beat Tu-186-62. his State (7-0) beat Kansas 64-58. Pict.A (58) heat fewer 75-66. Petropetour (6-2) lost to American U. 62-61. Petropetour (6-2) lost to American U. 62-61. Petropetour (6-1) lost to UCL.A 75-66. (6-1) lest to UCLA 75-66. Burl (5-9) best Eastern Illinois 76-61. Burn's 19-61 best Fortham 74-66; best

Habana (6-0) beat Louisiana Tech 65-73.
(19) Meani (6-0) beat St. Francis, N.Y. 79-51;
(Milliani (6-4) Substille (7-1) beet South Alabama 94-77; \*Oktoromo State 47-64. Interesas (3-0) best Alabama State 108-65; in Northeast Louislana 89-76. on (6-2) lest to Virginia 72-63; beat Utah

Form Corolina State (4-0) sld not oliov. Whaten (8-0) beat Ohio State 91-85; beat Ni-are 365-62. Sorting (4-3) lost to Tuisa 94-74; beat

Admerican (16-5) dat det play.

Manarican (16-5).

kicked a 27-yard field goal in the

second period.

The Bucs preserved the victory when Cedric Brown recovered Roosevelt Leaks's fumble at the Tampa Bay 18, well within Efren Herrera's field goal range, with 36 seconds left to play.

Cowboys 21, Saints 7

In Irving, Texas, Danny White, the NFL's leading passer, set up two of Dallas's three touchdowns in the second quarter with long completions and lifted the Cowboys to their eighth excepts Cowboys to their eighth straight playoff berth with a 21-7 victory over New Orleans.

New Orleans wasted scoring op-portunities both early and late in he game and lost quarterback Ken Stabler in the third quarter with an injured wrist

Having turned the ball over twice in the opening period, the Cowboys struck for touchdowns on three straight possessions in the second quarter. Tony Dorsett scored two of them on runs of 2 and 1 yards and White threw a 3yard scoring pass to tight end

Patriots 16, Seahawks 0

In Seattle, Steve Grogan threw a 5-yard touchdown pass to Mark van Eeghen, and John Smith kicked three field goals to lead New England to a 16-0 victory over Seattle.

Grogan completed his touch-down pass to van Eeghen late in the second period for the only touchdown of the game. The New England quarterback completed 14 of 20 passes for 157 yards and had

Smith kicked field goals of 21, 37, and 23 yards for New Eng-land's other points. The Patriots, now 4-3, kept alive their AFC playoff hopes. The loss dropped the Seahawks to 3-4 and all but ended their playoff chances.

Chiefs 37, Broncos 16 In Denver, Eric Harris and Garv Barbaro both ran intercepted passes back for scores, and Nick owery kicked three field goals to help Kansas City snap a four-game losing streak with a 37-16 victory over Denver.

The Broncos ran their season turnover total to 26 by committing four fumbles and suffering the two costly pass interceptions. Denver (2-5) scored on a 1-yard run by Gerald Willhite, a 78-yard punt re-turn by Rick Upchurch and a 44-

yard field goal by Rick Karlis.

The Broncos received the opening kickoff, and, on the first play from scrimmage, Steve DeBerg hit Willhite to set a league record with his 18th straight pass completion. against the Los Angeles Rams last

The Chiefs (2-5) drove to the Denver 30 on their first possession, and Lowery kicked a 47-yard field goal as Kansas City took a 3-0 lead into the second quarter.

The Chiefs struck again midway through the second period when cornerback Eric Harris intercepted a DeBerg pass and raced 56 yards

for a touchdown.

The Broncos answered with a 10-play scoring drive aided by an 18-yard interference call and capped by a 1-yard scoring run by Willhite.

Denver's second touchdown of the half came on Upchurch's 78yard punt return. It was the eighth scoring return of his career, tying a league record.

NEW YORK — A 16-meet grand prix track schedule with a

50-percent increase in prize money for the 1983 indoor track and field

season has been announced by the

U.S. Athletics Congress.
The season begins with the Ot-

nawa International Indoor Games on Jan. 14 and ends with the U.S.

Indoor Championships on Feb. 25

at Madison Square Garden in New

York. The number of meets is the

same as last year, but the prize money has been increased to \$150,000 from \$100,000.

Other changes include an increase in prize money for the top

man and woman point scorer to

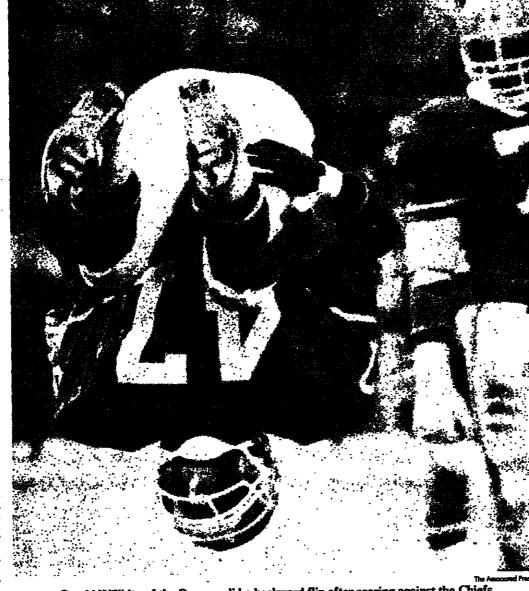
**NBA Standings** 

EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Sun Diego Sueday's Results
Outroit 131, Boston 114 (Thomas 32, Laimbeer
21; Bird 29, Alnos 12, Parish 18)
Mihwaykee 113, Son Antonio 98 (Moncriel 27,
Bridgeman 18; Mitchell 22, Gilmore 22, Wil-

oughby 17) Les Angeles 110, Dailes 108 (Abdul Jobbar 33,



Gerald Willhite of the Broncos did a backward flip after scoring against the Chiefs.

# Klammer Triumphs in Downhill; Müller Keeps Lead in Standings

VAL GARDENA, Italy Franz Klammer, the longtime king of World Cup downhill skiers, won a race Monday on the same track on which he made his World Cup

هكذامن الأحل

debut a decade ago. The 29-year-old 1976 Olympic downhill champion clocked 2 minutes 8.91 seconds on the 3.4-kilometer Sasloch course at the northern Italian resort of Santa Cristina. Klammer competed for the first time on the World Cup circuit in 1972, finishing 30th here.

"I don't ski as many races now as I have in the past, but I have more fun," said Klammer, who was the second racer out of the gate on Monday. "The hardest part was the waiting for all the oth-ers to make their runs. I would to end the string, which began have rather been at the top waiting

Swiss skiers took the next three places as Peter Müller finished second in 2:09.39, followed by Urs Räber and Franz Heinzer.

Müller, who leads the overall standings with 80 points, said he was depressed Monday after his poor showing on Sunday, when he finished well back after having to change his skis because lift ma-chinery oil was spilt on them. "My mental condition wasn't

the best, but I'm still happy with finishing second, Müller said. Harti Weirather of Austria, second overall, was fifth in 2:10.32, followed by two Canadians: Todd

Brooker, at 22 the youngest of the Canadian downhillers, gained his best World Cup result in Eu-

\$10,000 from \$7,000; distribution

only the top man and woman, and

Last year's overall winners were

pole vaulter Billy Olson, with 175 points among the men, and mid-

dle-distance runner Mary Decker Tabb, with 140 points among the

Jan. 21, Los Angeles.

York.

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Other meets on the schedule are: Jan. 15, Johnson City, Tennes-

Brooker and Ken Read.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Franz Kismmer, Austria, 2:08.51,

2. Perter Muller, Switzerland, 2:09.39,

3. Urs Reiber, Switzerland, 2:09.39,

3. Urs Reiber, Switzerland, 2:09.64,

4. Franz Heiner, Switzerland, 2:09.64,

5. Harri Wehrather, Austria, 2:10.52,

7. Ken Read, Canoda, 2:10.61,

8. Leonhard Stoick, Austria, 2:11.06,

9. Conradin Cothemen, Switzerland, 2:11.67,

10. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 2:11.67,

11. Bernhard Flaschborter, Austria, 2:11.46,

12. Helmut Höflehner, Austria, 2:11.47,

13. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 2:11.59,

14. Stefan Nitaderseer, Austria, 2:11.72,

15. Vladimir Maksey, Saviet Union, 2:11.80, of overall prize money to the top five men and women instead of a different system of awarding bonus points for world indoor bests and U.S. records.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

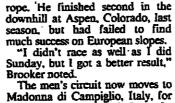
Jan. 15, Rosemont, Illinois. Jan. 16, Sherbrooke, Quebec. NHL Standings Jan. 22, Albuquerque, New Jan. 28, Millrose Games, New WALES CONFERENCE

Jan. 29, Louisville, Kentucky. Feb. 4, Inglewood, California. Feb. 4, Toronto. Feb. 5, Dallas. Feb. 11, Daly City, California. Feb. 12, East Rutherford, New Feb. 18, San Diego. Feb. 19, Richfield, Ohio.

Formula One Schedule PARIS (AP) - The Internation-

al Auto Sports Federation has announced the following Formula One schedule for 1983: March 13: Brazil (Rio) March 27; U.S. West (Long Beach, Californ

March 27; U.S. West (Lore Booch, Celf April 17; France (Paul Ricard) May 1; San Marino (Imato, Italy) May 15; Monace May 22; Belgium (Spo-Francer champs June 5; U.S. (Deirelt) June 12; Canada (Montreal) July 10; Swilzerband (Dilon, France) July 16; Britain (Silverstane) Aug. 2; West Gormany (Hockanheim) Aug. 14; Austria (Zeitweg) Aug. 28; Holland (Zondyearl) Sept. 11; Harly (Manaco) Sept. 25; New York Oct. 9: Los Vegas Oct. 29: South Airica (Kyolomi)



the last two races before the Christmas break, and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden is expected to catch up in the overall standings. Stenmark, 26, who refuses to

compete in the downhill events on the World Cup circuit, stands I Ith in the overall standings with 25 points. He spent his weekend training for the upcoming slalom and supergiant slalom races.
Stenmark's rival, Phil Mahre of

the United States, competed in the failed to pick up any points. The men will race on the slalom course at Miramonte on Tuesday

and then move to the Pancugolo piste for Wednesday's supergiant Race organizers could hardly

hide their joy at a Saturday night snowfall that left the area in near perfect racing condition.

One of those at Madonna will be French Formula One driver Patrick Tambay, an avid skier who will help test the course just before competition begins.

Stenmark, who finished first last

Tuesday in his opening slalom confrontation with Mahre, is expected to race also in the supergiant slalom in search of World Cup points. Mahre, meanwhile, badly needs points to improve on his to-

After Christmas, the men resume racing Jan. 4 at Parpan, Switzerland, with a slalom.



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Gould (10), Gartner (20); Garence (3)) Portman Escort Agency 67 Chiltern Street, London W1 TEL: 486 3724 or 486 1158 3, Quebec 1 (Romsoy (6), Moller (4) mei (7) ; McRoe (1)) Hamel (7): McRov (1))
Chloso 4. Los Angeles 4 (Wilson (8), Preston (18), Soverd 2 (14), Lormer (18), Sufter (14);
LMurchy (4), J. Fox 2 (17), Basek (11))
Edmonton 5. Mantreol 2 (Messier 4 (21),
Boschman (4); Walter (19), Delarme (8))
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Franz Klammer

#### and topspin backhand passing shots — the 26-year-old left-handty and stylish virtuosity in her "She played more intelligently today than anytime I've seen her play," said Dr. Renee Richards, her coach, who has settled Navratilova's ground strokes and worked to give her a clearer tactical picture with 90 victories in 93 singles matches — beaten only by Sylvia and 15 tournament titles in 18 events. The \$75,000 first prize raised her earnings for the year to \$1.461.055. a single-season record

An automobile was also awarded to ber. Navratilova added another

Navratilova finished the season

Hanika, Pam Shriver and Evert -

By Neil Amdur

New York Times Service

Jersey — All week, Martina Nav-ratilova said that she wanted to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that she deserved to be

No.1 for the year in women's tennis. On Sunday night, she did, beating Chris Evert Lloyd, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of the season-end-

ing championships.

"She's No.1, I concede," Evert told the crowd of 9,248 at Byrne Meadowlands Arena after the

match. "But not next year."
Navratilova has won Grand
Slam singles titles at Paris, Wim-

bledon and Australia in recent

years. But none may surpass Sun-day night's triumph for thoughtful-

ness and patience. And by using all of the vast resources in her

repertory — including drop shots

er showcased the athletic versatili-

of important matches.

on the women's tour.

EAST RUTHERFORD,

\$14,000 to her season total by winning the doubles with Pam Shriver. 6-4, 7-5, from Paula Smith and Candy Reynolds.
One difference between Navrati-

lova's approach to Sunday night's match and the other finals, she said, was in her attitude and diet. Last year, when she lost a three-set final here to Tracy Austin that cost her the No.1 ranking to Evert, Navratilova said her food for the day had consisted of only Rice

Today, I ate like a tiger," she said, reciting oat meal, a waffle, croissants, a whole dish of pasta and bread, "a couple of melons," and iced tea and juices.

In contrast to Evert, who said she felt pressure-free and played "relaxed and loose," Navratilova described the prematch pressure as "unbelievable."

In the end, Navratilova prevailed because she won the key points, a quality long associated with Evert's reign as a seven-time

Evert won the first set with a service break in the third game and a barrage of backhand cross-court winners off Navranlova's attack-

If Navratilova had persisted stroking at one speed, Evert might have evened their season series at 2-all and compounded the No.1

question. But in the first two games of the second set, Navratilova began changing speeds, opening the court and patiently waiting for chances. She saved a break point from 30-40 in the opening game and then broke Evert from deuce for the first time with a backhand drop volley winner and Evert's errant overhead and netted sliced fore-

"I let up just a touch," Evert said, describing the lost break point in the opening game — a long backhand return — as huge. "But you can't do that against Martina'

The scores of the last two sets of the 1-hour-55-minute match were deceiving. From 0-3 in the second set, three of the last four games, went to deuce. Evert saved five set

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Victory Over Evert Secures Top Ranking needed five more set points at 5-1 before sending the match into a third set for the 19th time in their

Navratilova Reigns as No. 1

49 meetings. (Evert leads, 30-19.)
Opening the third set, Evert had
40-30 only to lose her serve from deuce. Navratilova trailed, 0-30, in the second game but held and then delivered the clincher by breaking Evert again on the fifth deuce of the game with a running forehand cross-court pass and a backhand drop shot winner that ended a long

Navratilova tried six drop shots in the third set and won every point, one off a second serve, an other angled and on the run. The drop shots not only lured Evert in from her customary spot on the baseline and disrupted her rhythm but also set up countless other op-

"The major difference was my passing shot." Navratilova said. "Every time she came in, I was comfortable hitting my passing

Evert, who collected \$40,000 as the runner-up, had surprised Nav-ratilova in the Australian Open final by rushing the net effectively. But Sunday night, concentrating her attack solely on Navratilova's backhand often kept her from finishing some points and gave her opponent the chance to lob or play

way back into the point. From a spectator point of view, the match was highly entertaining. both players made speciacular gets, while lunging and stretching and grunting for other shots.



Martina Navratilova: Undisputed No. 1

# Connors Breezes by Teacher To Win Nastase Invitational

NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Flor-- Jimmy Connors, the top , cruised to a 6-2, 6-2 victory over unseeded Brian Teacher to win the inaugural \$300,000 Ilie Nastase Invitational tennis tournament here Sunday.

Connors, the 1982 U.S. Open and Wimbledon champion, used accurate ground strokes and needed only 90 minutes to sweep by

Connors quickly moved to a 4-1 lead in the first set. Each player held service for the next two games and Connors gained a break to win the set, 6-2, with the final point coming on a Connors service return that bounced near Teacher's feet as he charged the net.

Connors moved fast in the second set. He took a 2-1 lead then swept quickly through the set. Connors gained match point when a volley by Teacher sailed long over the baseline.

"He didn't play too well today," Connors said of Teacher. "He did get to this point in the tournament

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**EVASION** VIP Escent & Guide Service, Madrid, multilingual Tel: Modrid 261 41 42 - 261 43 35. by beating some good players. I expected him to play much bet-

John McEnroe in the Association of Tennis Professional rankings, Connors earned \$80,000 for the victory. Teacher collected \$40,000.

Ilie Nastase, director of the tournament, presented Connors with a trophy made of gold, silver and marble worth \$30,000.

"This is not like the Flushing [U.S.] Open or Wimbledon trophies — cheap," Nastase joked when handing Connors the award. "Don't throw it in any closet."

Greed Prix Points Steedings Grand Prix Points Standings
1. Connors, U.S. 17 tournaments) 3,355 pol
2. Guillermo Vilos, Arpenilno, (14) 2,495
1. Ivon Landi, Czechostovakia, (12) 2,313
4. John McEnroe, U.S., (12) 2,305
5. Maris Willander, Sweden, (28) 1,730
6. Vilos Gerulariis, U.S., (16) 1,580
7. Jose Hilgueros, Sooiln, (17) 1,316
6. Johon Kriek, U.S., (18) 1,220
9. Andres Gemez, Ecuador, (22) 1,176
10. Sieve Denion, U.S., (21) 1,175
11. Jose Luis Cierc, Arpenlina, (14) 1,167
12. Yannick, Noch, France, (15) 1,124
13. Peter McNomara, Australia, (13) 1,336 13. Peter McNamara, Australia, (13) 7,036 14. Gene Mayer, U.S., (13) 1,026

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# Have an MX Christmas

are asking everyone who can possi-bly do it, to take in one MX missile this Christmas. A cruel and unyielding House of Representatives has made MX missiles homeless during the holiday season. Originally they were supposed to be sheltered in a dense pack 20 miles long and a mile wide near Cheyenne, Wyoming in concrete silos. But the plan was vetoed and now the MX missile has no place

The MX missile will not give you any trouble if you take it in your home. You can put it in your attic and just visit it once a day to see if it needs any fuel or water. It has 10 nuclear warheads on it, but you don't have to touch them, because they've already been target-ed for someplace in the Soviet Un-

You might ask, "Why should I take an MX missile into my home?"

The reason is that the MX is a deterrent against first-strike ag-gression, and President Reagan says we need it as a chip in the nuclear arms talks in Geneva. Those of us who are blessed with so much should show the MX missile family that they are not alone during the happiest season of the year. How can anyone in this' country enjoy the Christmas holidays when they are aware that there are hundreds of missiles who have no place to celebrate and no one to turn to on what should be a festive occasion?

We took an MX into our home last week. At first there was apprehension in the family. My wife asked nervously, "Suppose it goes off while we're having Christmas dinner?

I assured her the missile would not go off unless someone in the White House pushed a button. "I'll feel uncomfortable having a

stranger in the attic," she protest-"It may be a stranger when it first arrives, but before long it will be part of the family. You'll learn to love it. Besides, how can you enjoy your Christmas when you know there is an MX missile with tiny nuclear warheads to feed

NEW YORK — Under the title I told them we were taking in an "100 Neediest Families," we MX for Christmas.

"Can we play with it?" my son wanted to know. "No, it's not a toy. It's the real

thing."
"Does it have a joy stick on it?" my daughter asked.
"I'm not sure," I told her. "But even if it does, I don't think you should fool with it until I read the

"How do we get one?" "I'm going to call the U.S. Air Force now," I said.

I placed a call to the Pentagon and told a colonel, "We'd like to take in an MX missile for Christmas, as we understand you have many who have no homes."

"Bless you," the colonel said,
"We've had a hard time placing
them during the holidays. We were afraid we'd have to keep them on the base. We'll have one delivered to your house tomorrow morning."

The next morning a two-ton Air Force truck arrived and the service personnel gingerly carried our MX guest up to the attic and positioned it so it would be aimed toward Europe.

"We'll come back for it after the holidays," the colonel said, "as we still haven't tested it. If you know anyone else that wants one for Christmas just give us a call." I assured him I would.

After they were gone we all went up into the attic. My daughter put a quilt on it because she was afraid it would get cold. My other daughter petted its nose. My son put warm milk next to it "in case the 10 nuclear warheads got hungry." My wife got into the spirit of things and decorated its fins with holly leaves.

The MX didn't respond in any way and seemed to be contentedly

sleeping.
My daughter asked me, "Do MX missiles dream? "I'm sure they do," I told her. "I

wouldn't be surprised at this very moment that it was dreaming of blowing up Leningrad."
We all uptoed quietly downstairs filled with the spirit of peace and good cheer. By taking in a homeless MX missile during this holiday season we all had learned The 'Richest Man' in Australia

By Pamela G. Hollie New York Times Service

PERTH, Australia — Langley George Han-cock must have seen the documentary "Dig a Million, Make a Million" at least 100 times since it was made in the late 1960s. It stars a younger, stockier Lang Hancock as himself, a tough-talking Australian prospec-tor, the late Tom Price, right-hand man of the late industralist Henry Kaiser, as the prospec-tor's U.S. sidekick, and A.W. Clausen, then a Bank of America vice president, as the banker who helps the prospector and Kaiser Steel strike a deal to explore and mine the prospector's iron ore El Dorado in the Hamersley Range. The film ends happily with the prospector flying off into the Australian sunset.

The film depicts Hancock's home state of

Western Australia as Australia's Texas, a state of open spaces, mineral wealth and unlimited opportunity. It shows an independent, resourceful and unorthodox Hancock demonstrating the John Wayne-like qualities that have made him a business legend in Australia. And it shows, in somewhat faded hues, the legend of the "lucky country" and why people who live here are lucky. Hancock believes in

In November 1952, Hancock was piloting a small plane from the asbestos mines in the north to Perth when a storm forced him low over the Hamersley Range in central Western Australia. "Flying low, I followed the gorge," he remembered. "I noticed the walls. They were made of iron ore, but I figured it had to be poor grade. At the time, they said Austrahis didn't have any high-grade iron ore. I fol-lowed the iron ore in the walls for 70 miles."

Now Lang Hancock is said to be Austraha's richest man. His personal trust company is the holder of titles to mines that are said to hold more high-grade ore than the published high-grade reserves of the United States and Canada combined. When the ore is extracted, Hancock and his 28-year-old daughter, who is taking over the company from her father, get

2.5-percent royalties on every spadeful.

The total reserves of the Hamersley iron field are 400 percent more valuable than the total calculated reserves" of oil in the Middle East, Hancock said.

Because the actual value of Hamersley ore deposits has never been proven and Hancock's company, Hancock Prospecting, is privately held and all of his assets are in his personal trust, many of his claims go unchallenged. But government projections estimate
that there is enough iron ore in Western Australia to supply Australia, Japan and possibly many other world markets well into the 21st century. "If the reserves are handled properly, Australia can be prosperous for decades,"

At 73, Hancock is planning the crowning achievement of his career: the building of two \$1-billion projects. When complete, he says, they will free Australia from its economic reliance on Japan, open up its vast resources to



Langley Hancock

exploration and of course, raise the extraction from mines where Hancock gets a royalty.

The projects call for the building of a railroad and deep-water port in the state of Westem Australia for iron ore, and another rail-road and deep-water port in the state of Queensland on the east coast for the export of steam coal. In time, he sees a transcontinental railway to hanl iron ore from the west to a steel mill in the east.

There are snags, of course. The fizzling of the Australian resources boom during the world recession has made the state government of Western Australia dubious about Hancock's grand ideas. His response to what he sees as government foot-dragging has been to initiate a one-man secessionist movement. Because Western Australians generally feel that the riches of the west end up supporting businessmen in the east, Hancock's campaign is not considered eccentric here. In fact, Hancock wins many supporters whenever he

cranks up his campaign in response to one politician or another trking him. "Government represents the blind leading the mentally decrepit," he says. "Western Australia has the potential to be the richest place on earth, but it will not reach its poten-tial while it remains part of the Australian federation under the present constitution."

Now, he thinks he is on his way to succeed-

consortium with two other Italian companies. He sees the area as the Ruhr of Australia. He is supported in his plans by the Queensland government under Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen. Queensland apparently is eager to proceed with its portion of the project.
"We should have begun long ago," the premier told newsmen recently.

Talk of creating an Australian Ruhr, however, has not been popular in Australia, particularly among the environmentalists, aboriginal land rights advocates and public interest groups who stand in the way of Hancock's projects. "If people really realized what proper use of resources could bring in terms of employment and prosperity, I think we would have fewer problems," said Gina Hayward, Hancock's daughter and business partner. To educate Australia, Hayward decided to charter a 747 jumbo jet to ferry diplomats, businessmen and community leaders around Australia's major mineral sites so that they could see the techniques of mining, environmental control and safety. She called it Wake Up Australia.

Hancock's dreams of national projects as well as his views about business and government have been adopted by his daughter, who is the heir apparent to the Hancock empire. When her father opens his office door, he looks directly into her office opposite his.
"My father and I are very close," said Hay-"My father and I are very close," said Hay-ward, the Hancocks' only child. Her mother, she says, had in the past traveled on business with Hancock, but she is now too ill to do so. From the time she was 12, Gina Hayward has been at her father's side. She has traveled

with him to promote the sale of iron ore around the world. She has met with heads of state and learned first hand the tactics that earned her father the nickname, "The Bull" his refusal to take "no" for an answer and his bull-headedness. When she felt he needed her, she dropped out of college to be his partner and confidante. Now that he has had to take it easy after a heart attack, Hayward, a divorced mother of two, has begun to take over

the prospecting company.

Unlike her father, she is very soft-spoken, almost shy, but like her father she is folksy and unpretentious. Though she envisions a time when Hancock Prospecting will go pub lic in order to raise money for exploration, she doesn't anticipate that the company will ever be large. Right now, it is very small, essentially her, her father and a small office staff on the second floor of a modest building that has "for lease" sign on the front lawn.

The Hancocks don't flaunt their wealth. Hancock's only extravagance is a Learjet in which he shuttles between appointments in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. When he is in Perth, he usually spends his time at the office, sitting among his secessionist literature, writing his own letters and proposals. ing in his two projects. Finsider, a holding company of the Italian state-owned steel and engineering group IRI, has indicated that it is willing to finance the project, perhaps in a wears white socks with his black shoes. PEOPLE

# Dancer Felled on Stage

The ballerina Natalia Makarova will not dance for several months because of injuries suffered when she was struck by a falling weight on stage, says Laura Longley, spokeswoman for the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, Makarova, 42, a navier of the Section Union who detive of the Soviet Union who defected from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet in 1970, is listed in satisfactory condition at George Washington Hospital with a broken right shoulder blade and a head cut. The star dancer in "On Your Toes" was on stage Saturday night when a pipe-like counterbalance for scenery fell, hitting her on the head and shoulder.

Britain must resist demands by Greece for the return of the Elgin Marbles and keep the priceless Parthenon sculptures in London, David Wilson, director of the Brit-ish Museum, said. "If we start dis-mantling our collections, it will be the beginning of the end of the museum as an international cultural institution." Wilson told The Observer. "If we allow the marbles to go back to Greece, we will open the floodgates to demands from every country in the world that believes it has a case against Britain, and we will place an enormous amount of material at risk." The collection of marble sculptures. taken from the Parthenon temple on the Acropolis at Athens, were brought to Britain between 1801 and 1812 by the seventh Earl of Eigin. Up to now, the museum has kept silent over Greece's long-standing demand for the return of the sculptures. The most recent. from Melina Mercouri, Greece's minister of culture, was rejected by the British government last February. Lord Avon, government environment spokesman in the House of Lords, said then that the sculptures were owned by the British Museum and that their preservation in London was saving them from the air pollution now seriously damaging the Acropolis.

Germaine Greer ended her threeyear teaching stint at Tulsa University in Oklahoma with an auction, serving guests hot cider, mince pies and tart comments about the school's English department. Calling the university's administration the "Napoleons of the Prairies," Greer said she quit as director of the women's literature program because "they were nickel-and-diming us to death. The

noted feminist said she was disappointed the school would not give her program the recognition it needed. A chief irritant, she said, was the university's refusal to award scholarships for the study of works written before 1800. Her program concentrated on women writers of the 17th and 18th centuries, a period she feels is poorly known. The chairman of the unversity's English department, Gor-don Taylor, said the school's gad-uate program has long had a policy of focusing on modern letters.

Many came because of the shattered dream of the former auto-maker John Z. De Lorean, but most were bargam hunters who finally settled for the mundane and functional. About 500 buyers and curtosity seekers showed up in Irvine. California, when the West Coast reminants of the once high-flying financier's De Lorean-Motor Co., were placed on the auction block. The turnout was far short of block. The turnout was far short of the 1,000 to 2,000 anticipated by Consolidated International Inc., a Columbus, Ohio, farm that beight the assets of De Lorean's farm for \$1.5 million. The auction was expected to gross about \$500,000 but Tom Wilson, a Consolidated spokesman, estimated only that the firm grossed more than \$100,000. De Lorean, 57, a former General Motors exercutive who led General Motors executive who left to form his own auto company and market his dream car, faces trial next April on charges he financed a \$24-million cocaine deal in a futile attempt to save his faltering car company. De Lorean is carrently free on \$10-million bail. Thirty-six of the distinctive stainless-steel, gull-winged sports cars produced at De Lorean's former Northern Ireland plant were sit-ting on a lot behind the De Lorean headquarters but none was for sale. Wilson said they will be sold later through dealers.

Nancy Reagan underwent minor surgery at the White House for removal of a growth on the upper lip. A spokeswoman for the U.S. first lady said the surgery was performed in the office of the White House physician.

President Ronald Reagan, Diana, Princess of Wales and E.T., the space creature from the film "E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial," topped People Magazine's list of the "25 most intriguing people" for 1982.

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#### somewhere out there in the cold?" the true lesson of what Christmas The kids were very excited when is really all about. **CHRISTMAS GIFTS** CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SELL limited number family jeweb 1920's, plasinum, diamond, etc, to pri vate only. Tel: 241 94 28 Paris, pm. SPAIN IN TARRAGONA (SPAIN). Lond surface 170,000 sq.m., with firs, olive trees, stc. Farm to restore and outbuildings. Possibility private harbor 3 km away. Prices 57375,000. For further information, call: Geneva 47 80 80 every day from 7,00 pm, or write to: Case Pastole 171, CH-1213 Petitiancy 1, Geneva, Switzerland. REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE **ANNOUNCEMENTS** PARIS AREA FURNISHED TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE SUBSCRIBE INTERNATIONAL WANTED: Teachers of marketing, pro-gramming, soles techques. Fluent French, Paris 770 31 11. YOU ARE AMEDICAN with working papers, you want to teach part or full time. 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